

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,730

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1972

Established 1887

For Fraud, Perjury...

Irvings, Suskind Indicted

NEW YORK, March 9 (UPI).—Author Clifford Irving and his wife were indicted today by a federal grand jury on mail fraud charges, while they and a researcher were also indicted by a New York County grand jury on charges of grand larceny and perjury.

All the actions arose out of Mr. Irving's now officially discredited Howard Hughes "autobiography."

The federal panel's indictment said that Mr. Irving and researcher Richard Suskind's claimed interviews with the billionaire reclus were actually "tape recorded interview sessions with each other, in which they alternately played the role of Hughes." It named Mr. Suskind as an indicted co-conspirator.

The indictment also said that the pair's sources for the book included a confidential reference to the file of the Los Angeles Times, the Library of Congress, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defense Department, as well as books about Mr. Hughes by other authors.

It said a "substantial part of the research" was done in the New York Public Library.

The two-count federal indictment charged Mr. Irving and Mr. Suskind with grand larceny, forgery and perjury in the second degree.

Mr. Irving, who admitted using the name "Clifford Irving" to cash \$650,000 in checks from McGraw-Hill intended for Mr. Hughes, was charged with forgery and grand larceny.

According to the New York County indictment, the defendants gambled that Mr. Hughes, who has not been seen in public for more than 10 years, was either dead or physically or



Clifford Irving



Edith Irving

mentally unable to denounce the autobiography as a fake.

After the federal announcement, the Irvings were arraigned on the charges at federal court.

Mr. Irving was released on a \$250,000 personal recognizance bond, and will plead to the charges Monday.

Mrs. Irving, currently under

a \$250,000 personal recognizance bond relative to extradition proceedings scheduled March 29 and the request of Swiss authorities, was released on her own recognizance pending Monday's hearing, at which she will also plead to the charges.

If convicted on all the federal and state charges, Mr. Irving would face prison sentences totaling up to 110 years, Mrs. Irving up to 102 years and Mr. Suskind up to 100 years, the Associated Press said.

Conviction on the federal charges could bring Mr. Irving and his wife each five years in prison and \$10,000 fines on the one conspiracy count and five years in prison and a \$1,000 fine on a mail-fraud count.

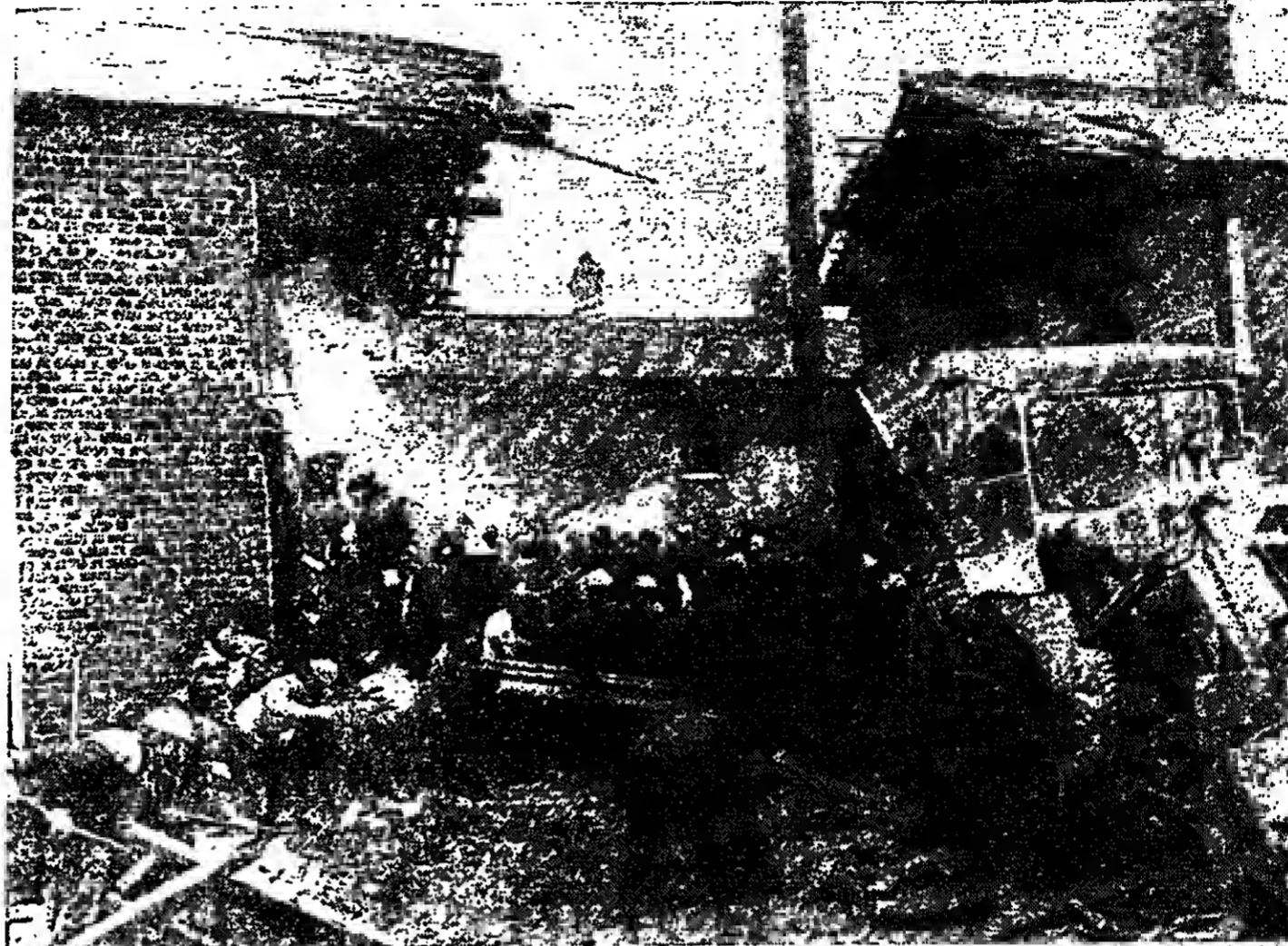
The three defendants face seven years on each of 12 state counts of possession of forged instruments, another seven years on the grand-larceny count and one year each on the conspiracy charges AP said. Mr. Irving and Mr. Suskind, if convicted, could be sentenced to four years on each of two perjury counts.

A Hughes spokesman in Los Angeles said, "We are gratified, of course, that these three people will be held accountable for their actions, but our chief interest still is in finding out who was behind this, in engineering a plot."

A spokesman for McGraw-Hill said the publishing firm was "deeply interested in the findings. However, until we know the details which led to the indictments, we cannot make a final decision on the ultimate disposition of the manuscript."

McGraw-Hill originally had intended to publish the document March 27, but decided to delay publication as the controversy increased surrounding the book's origins and the disposition of the publisher's payments.

The Irvings arrived at the U.S. Courthouse shortly before the announcement of the federal indictments. Both appeared



"BOMB FACTORY"—Rescue workers searching for survivors yesterday after bomb explosion in Belfast house in Catholic area that police identified as IRA bomb factory. Remains of at least three men were found.

Blast Kills 3 IRA Men In Belfast, British Say

Explosion Rips 'Bomb Factory'

BELFAST, March 9 (UPI).—Three men were killed today by an explosion while they were working in what the Northern Ireland police said was an Irish Republican Army "bomb factory" in Belfast.

Protestant workers in the province, meanwhile, went on strike to press demands for the restoration of "law and order."

The "bomb factory" explosion, estimated by the British Army to involve 30 pounds of gelignite, demolished two homes, killing the three men and injuring four persons in the Roman Catholic district of Falls Road.

The police said, "We are quite satisfied it was an IRA bomb factory, all the evidence points to that."

Identification Reported
A British Army spokesman said the three had been identified as members of the IRA's militant Provisional wing. He said one had been an explosives expert.

The explosion brought to 367 the toll of people killed since violence erupted in the province in August, 1969. The outlawed IRA has claimed responsibility for most of the violence in its drive to unite predominantly Protestant Unionist and the mainly Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

Residents said a bomb thrown from a passing truck had caused the blast, but security officials said experts had determined that the explosion occurred inside one of the houses.

In the Protestant's strike, the Loyalist Workers' Association ordered members to walk off their jobs from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. in a show of strength. More than 1,000 electrical workers complied.

Protestant schoolboys marched along the sidewalk to the city hall, chanting "Bring back the B-Specials. Restore law and order." The B-Specials were a predominantly Protestant special police reserve that was disbanded (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Israeli Planes Raid Lebanon Guerrilla Site

TEL AVIV, March 9 (UPI).—Israel said its warplanes raided Arab guerrilla camps seven miles inside Lebanon today in retaliation for earlier shelling attacks from Lebanon territory against two border settlements.

The air raid, the first into Lebanon in almost two weeks, served to underscore the warning of Israeli leaders that guerrilla attacks from neighboring nations will invite active response.

A military spokesman said that all the pilots returned safely after watching their bombs hit guerrilla tents and buildings near Kafr Assak, a village in the region known as "Fatahland," after the Arab guerrilla organization.

In Beirut, a spokesman for the el-Fatah guerrilla group tonight confirmed Tel Aviv reports of the air strikes. "Our anti-aircraft guns opened up and prevented them from inflicting any casualties," the spokesman said.

After Terrorist Aids
[Later, a Lebanese spokesman said Israeli jets raided South Lebanon for a second time tonight, wounding two civilians, including a child, according to a Reuters dispatch.]

[The planes raided the villages of Melme, Khalat al-Kharr and al-Kharr. Nine houses were destroyed or damaged at al-Kharr, the spokesman said.]

The Israeli announcement said, "Following terrorist activity from Lebanese territory, including Katyusha (rocket) attacks at the region of Bar Am and Sana, Israeli Air Force planes attacked terrorist bases in Lebanon."

No damage or casualties were reported in the attacks on the settlements near the central sector of the frontier, the Israelis said.

Brandt Bars Talk of Treaty Defeats

BONN, March 9 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's government today rejected speculation that it will fall a parliamentary showdown on its Eastern détente policy.

At the same time, it warned the Soviet Union and other foreign governments to stay out of the West German internal controversy on Bonn's nonaggression treaties with Moscow and Warsaw.

Government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said at a news conference today, the day after Mr. Brandt returned from a visit to Iran, that the ruling coalition is convinced that it can muster enough votes in the Bundestag (lower house) to ratify the treaties, by which Mr. Brandt's East-West détente policy will stand or fall.

"The federal chancellor is not even considering retiring," Mr. Ahlers said, rejecting demands by the opposition Christian Democratic party.

Democrats maintain that Mr. Brandt no longer has enough votes to support his foreign policy. They further accuse his government of failing to implement promised internal reforms.

Mr. Ahlers spoke amid reports that both sides in parliament are preparing for the possibility of early elections.

The ruling coalition of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party and their smaller Free Democratic partners was left with 260 Bundestag deputies to the opposition's 248 last week after one Social Democrat deputy defected to the Christian Democrats. Several other government par-

liamentarians have expressed doubts about the Eastern treaties, which face a ratification vote May 4.

A second vote will be required if the upper house—where the opposition presently has a 21-20 voting edge—raises objections. This final Bundestag vote would require an absolute majority of 249 votes.

Mr. Ahlers said the government believes it can count on 250 votes. "Bare government majorities have become quite normal in Western democracies," he said.

At the same time, obviously referring to articles in the Soviet press, which have been warning the opposition of the consequences of failure to ratify the treaties, he said the Bonn government "rejects all intervention in the free process of decision making" in West Germany.

It is natural and proper for foreign governments to observe events in West Germany, the spokesman said, as long as they do not bring pressure to bear—which he defined as "anything connected with direct or indirect threats."

Mr. Ahlers repeated the government's contention that the two treaties are in the interests of the German people and "essential" for East-West understanding.

Without the treaties, the Soviet Union will not sign the final protocol of last year's four-power Berlin agreement, which means that the East-West security conference proposed by Moscow would not take place.

U.S. Planes Hit N. Vietnam For Eighth Successive Day

SAIGON, March 9 (AP).—U.S. fighter escorts struck inside North Vietnam yesterday for the eighth successive day, and the carrier Kitty Hawk joined the Seventh Fleet's carrier battle group for the first time since 1970, military spokesmen reported today.

The U.S. Command announced in a delayed report that an air force F-4 was shot down by ground fire Tuesday while attacking the Ho Chi Minh supply network in southern Laos, and said the two crewmen are missing. The command said immediate announcement was withheld because of a search-and-rescue operation.

Details were scant on the latest strikes inside North Vietnam, but military sources said that they were against anti-aircraft defenses that either fired on or threatened U.S. reconnaissance planes and bombers attacking the Ho Chi Minh Trail in neighboring Laos.

Spokesmen for the Seventh Fleet said the 80,000-ton Kitty Hawk began air operations this morning against the Ho Chi Minh supply network after arriving off the coast of Vietnam a month ahead of schedule. Some of its 75 planes were reportedly flying reconnaissance and escort missions over North Vietnam.

The Seventh Fleet was reduced to three carriers in November, 1970, as part of a general cutback

of U.S. forces in the western Pacific.

The arrival of the Kitty Hawk marked the first time since then that the Seventh Fleet has had four carriers in the western Pacific, although only two of them—the Kitty Hawk and Coral Sea—are now engaged in air operations over Indochina.

U.S. military sources cautioned against interpreting the arrival of the fourth carrier as meaning a large-scale intensification of the air war at this point, but they (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Poll Backs Legal Abortions

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UPI).—A public opinion survey sponsored by the government indicated yesterday that half the U.S. adult population favors removing all legal restrictions on abortions.

The poll also found that 60 percent favor abortions for reasons other than saving a mother's life, and 87 percent believe the government should make birth-control information "universally available."

Lobbyist's Talks With Mitchell Cited

Nixon Tied to ITT Deal in Senate Testimony

By Robert Siner
WASHINGTON, March 9 (UPI).—Mrs. Dila D. Beard, Washington lobbyist for the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., said that President Nixon ordered former Attorney General John N. Mitchell to take part in reaching "a reasonable settlement" in the anti-trust suit against ITT, an associate of columnist Jack Anderson told Senate investigators today.

Brit Hume testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee that, during an interview with Mrs. Beard in her home, she described her meeting with Mr. Mitchell at the governor's mansion in Frankfort, Ky., following the Kentucky Derby last May.

Mr. Hume quoted the ITT lobbyist as saying:

"Mr. Mitchell said at a party in Kentucky he had received a call or had been contacted by the President to lay off ITT."

Later, Mr. Anderson's associate told the committee that she softened her description of what the President allegedly wanted to "a reasonable settlement."

Lobbyist's Version
"This is her version of it," Mr. Hume told the committee. On Tuesday, former Kentucky Gov. Louie Nunn told the panel that



Jack Anderson

Mrs. Beard had been put off by Mr. Mitchell when she tried to talk to him about the ITT case and later collapsed in a stupor during the same reception she described afterward.

Shortly afterward, Mr. Mitchell issued a statement saying:

"I categorically deny that I ever had any such conversation or that I ever made any such statement anywhere or at any time."

The White House said late today that President Nixon's first knowledge that ITT had pledged \$400,000 to the GOP convention came from "news reports."

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler refused further comment on the Senate investigation. Today's hearing began with Mr. Anderson characterizing Richard G. Kleindienst as a man who does not "understand the law or respect the truth" and charging that "he is unfit to be attorney general."

The columnist had accused Mr. Kleindienst and other top Republican officials of having knowledge of the ITT settlement-convention money deal.

Mr. Kleindienst, deputy attorney general at the time of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Nixon Orders New Safeguards

Bomb Threats Disrupt Air Travel in U.S.

From Wire Dispatches
NEW YORK, March 9.—Bomb threats interrupted air travel in several parts of the United States today after bombs were left on two Trans World Airlines planes in a \$2-million extortion plan.

President Nixon, decrying "vicious extortion plots" against the airlines, pledged today that the federal government would mobilize all resources "until the current threat is crushed."

In a statement, Mr. Nixon ordered the start now, instead of a June, of measures aimed at keeping dangerous persons and devices off airplanes.

Benjamin S. Davis, head of the federal sky-marsh program, said later that the government had recommended that airlines not pay ransom demands.

Airlines and airports throughout the country tightened security measures as bomb threats forced several planes to make unscheduled landings and delayed or canceled other flights.

In addition, at Kennedy and LaGuardia Airports in New York and at O'Hare in Chicago, luggage was searched and some passengers were frisked before boarding.

At the TWA terminal in Los Angeles, hand baggage was opened and inspected and all passengers passed through devices that detect metal.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington said that at least half a dozen bomb threats were reported last night.

A bomb exploded in the cockpit of an unoccupied TWA jet in Las Vegas yesterday and a bomb was defused in the cockpit of a TWA plane in New York on Tuesday.

The FBI also said yesterday that an "inoperable explosive device" was removed from a United Air Lines plane in Seattle on Tuesday.

A TWA spokesman in New York said the airline had received "dozens" of bomb threats. A

Northwest Airlines 727 en route from Newark, N.J., to Minneapolis landed at Detroit after the airline received a bomb threat. National Airlines searched six of its jets after a caller with a "childlike" voice said there was a bomb aboard one.

An "incoherent" passenger tried unsuccessfully to divert a Delta Air Lines DC-8 jetliner with 87 persons aboard to Denver yesterday by telling a stewardess there was a bomb aboard.

The passenger was identified as Robert G. Bruno, 33, of Garden City, N. Y. The U.S. attorney's office said an air-piracy charge would be filed.

FBI agents said the man allowed the plane to land in San Francisco after the pilot convinced him that there was not enough fuel to take it to Colorado. The plane, on a flight from Dallas to San Francisco, continued on its normal course after the co-pilot talked the passenger into surrendering.

In New York neither TWA nor federal authorities would comment on a report by the Daily News that TWA was negotiating with the extortionists or on a report by the New York Post

that TWA had lost contact with them.

Bomb Hoaxer Sentenced
CHICAGO, March 9 (AP).—A Chicago man who admitted he had tried to extort \$25,000 from American Airlines in a bomb scare plot has been sentenced to three years in prison.

Roy Ray Kling, 30, an unemployed laborer, was arrested several days after an anonymous caller telephoned the airline with threats two months ago.

Plane Back From Cuba
MIAMI, March 9 (AP).—Two gunmen who hijacked a seaplane to Cuba after wounding two airline employees and trading shots with policemen told the pilot of the aircraft that they were members of a black revolutionary group from the Chicago area.

Robert Wallis, who was forced to fly the hijackers and five other passengers to Havana on Tuesday, said on his return to Miami yesterday that the gunmen had reportedly been killed by Cuban.

He and his passengers said they could not identify the two men.

Meanwhile, the Nouvelle Résistance Populaire issued a new statement through Jean-Paul Sartre's Agence de Presse Libération saying that Mr. Noretti would not be released until charges were dropped against the young workers and until they were rehired.

The kidnappers said that Mr. Noretti, 33, was being well-treated, was better off than prisoners in state prisons, was allowed to follow his salt-free diet and was busy discussing "democracy in the plants" with his guards.

He was kidnapped early yesterday after being forced into a truck on the way to work. In a statement last night, the NRP indicated that it had captured him to avenge the killing of Mr. Overney, 23. The statement said that Mr. Noretti was responsible for firings at Renault. Mr. Overney had been fired some months earlier for his political activities at the plant.

Tonight, the NRP made available pictures of their hostage in their hiding place. He is shown reclining, smoking his pipe and talking with his captors. No background is visible.

Maoists Set New Conditions for Release

Police Lay Down Dragnet for Renault Aide

By James Galdsbrough
PARIS, March 9 (UPI).—More than 600 policemen were mobilized in a house-to-house dragnet in western Paris today to try to find the Maoist kidnappers of Robert Noretti, the Renault executive missing since early yesterday.

Known Maoists were roused from their beds in the early hours as police tried to get a lead on the Nouvelle Résistance Populaire, the clandestine group that has claimed credit for this most serious industrial kidnapping in France.

Tonight, Pierre Dreyfus, president of the Renault group, announced that he had received threats against his family and a warning that his apartment would be blown up if Renault did not rehire the leftist demonstrators fired following the Feb. 25 demonstration in which Pierre Overney, a young Maoist worker, was shot and killed by a plant employee.

Mr. Dreyfus replied that the discharged workers were being prosecuted under French law and it was no longer a company matter.

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The government was extremely active in trying to bring a quick end to what it regards as an ugly affair. President Georges Pompidou called the kidnapping "worthy of a country of savages."

The Interior Ministry said it had searched through 7,000 buildings by evening. It was also announced that the State Security Court would have responsibility for the investigation, not the criminal courts, indicating that the government will charge that subversion is involved.

In all quarters the kidnappers met with stiff resistance. Labor leaders refused to call a vote at Renault on the kidnapping as the Maoists had requested, and union leaders strongly condemned the kidnapping. Even such extremists as Alain Krivine, the Trotskyite leader, condemned the kidnapping as "a very serious political error."

Le Monde, the Communist party newspaper, reacted at the events, attacking both the Maoists and the government for complicity in an "anti-Communist plot of provocateurs."

The reaction of the leftist groupings—Communists, Socialists (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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100 to 400 Iraqi Deaths Noted In Mercury Poison Outbreak

BEIRUT, March 9 (NYT).—Informed travelers from Baghdad say that Iraq is in the grip of a severe mercury-poisoning outbreak.

The travelers, who arrived Tuesday night, reported that 100 to 400 persons had died since the outbreak began early in February. Hospitals are "jammed" with patients, some suffering from brain damage, blindness or paralysis caused by mercury poisoning, the travelers said.

The government in Baghdad has imposed a blackout on news of the poisoning, allowing only brief official announcements to be printed in the state-controlled newspapers or broadcast on the radio.

The travelers said that the gov-

ernment had the situation under control now and had just lifted a ban on slaughter of cattle and the sale of locally produced poultry and fish. However, Iraqis are not buying national products and line up daily in front of grocery stores to buy imported frozen or canned meat. The rush has produced a shortage of imported foods.

The source of the poisoning is believed to be a shipment of wheat seeds imported by the government a few months ago, reportedly from Canada, to keep the peasants supplied in the wake of a drought last summer that seriously affected crops.

The seeds had been treated with mercury, probably as a fungicide. A warning about the poisonous material was printed on every sack of the wheat with clear instructions that it was to be used only for planting, when it is not harmful.

Warning Ignored

However, the peasants apparently ignored the warning and used the seeds as fodder for their cattle and other animals. Because mercury has a delayed effect, the peasants, seeing that the animals did not appear to be affected, began to use the grain in making flour.

When the cattle showed symptoms of sickness, the travelers said, they were rushed to the slaughterhouse and sold for meat. The contamination prompted the government to ban all locally produced meat, while the slaughter of cattle, chicken and sheep was forbidden.

A special government commission, formed to investigate the situation, ordered all peasants in possession of the seeds to turn them over to the government. The Revolutionary Command Council, the highest executive authority, stepped in and issued a decree stipulating that those who deal in or sell the poisonous seeds were punishable by death.

Some of the farmers panicked and dumped the seeds into the Tigris, thus polluting the riverbed and the fish in the Tigris. The government promptly prohibited river fishing but later lifted the ban after investigation showed that the pollution had been checked.

Kirkuk Area Affected

The illness began in the Kirkuk region, about 150 miles north of Baghdad, but did not spread to the Kurdish areas farther north, the travelers said. Doctors, nurses and veterinarians were mobilized by the Ministry of Health, and more beds were moved into hospitals, which were placed in a state of emergency.

The travelers said that some pregnant women, especially foreign housewives, underwent abortions for fear that they may have been exposed to the poison, which can severely damage unborn babies.

The government-owned Iraqi Airways has been buying food for its passengers from Beirut, airline sources reported.

The mercury-poisoning outbreak here appears to be the worst on record anywhere. The largest previously reported outbreaks occurred in Japan in the 1960s among the families of fishermen who consumed a great deal of mercury-contaminated fish. At least 52 deaths and about 170 illnesses were reported in the two Japanese incidents.

Traffic Talks Resumed by 2 Germanys

Bonn Agrees to Buy W. Berliners' Visas

BERLIN, March 9 (AP).—East and West German negotiators met in East Berlin today to resume their efforts to reach accord on a general traffic treaty between the two states.

The meeting began with nervousness in West German government ranks about the chances of ratification of Bonn's treaties with Moscow and Warsaw.

Treaty Troubles

Bonn government spokesmen reportedly did not rule out the possibility that ratification difficulties might have an adverse bearing on the East-West German talks.

West German State Secretary Egon Bahr arrived in West Berlin from Bonn by air this morning and drove into East Berlin. Awaiting him was East Germany's state secretary, Michael Kohl, who had been on vacation for more than a month, causing a disruption in their talks.

The resumption was preceded by a West Berlin city government announcement that Bonn will pay all visa fees for West Berliners going into the East over Easter.

First Passes

In an apparent attempt to influence the outcome of the May parliamentary vote in Bonn on treaty ratification, the East Germans granted their first seasonal passes in six years, over Easter and Pentecost.

For a one-day stay in the East, they will charge five marks (about \$1.60) or three times that for a three-day stay, with an additional five-mark mandatory exchange for a one-day visit, 10 for two and 15 for three. The exchange rate will be borne by the individual visitor. West Germany will pay for the visas in a lump sum.

Mr. Anderson testified today that eight of the men involved in the controversy have given false or conflicting statements about their parts in the matter.

Mr. Anderson also made the following allegations in his prepared testimony to the committee:

Mr. Hume, an investigative reporter, told the panel that, during one of two interviews he had with Mrs. Beard in February, she admitted that she met with Harold Gerson, the head of ITT, in San Diego last May before the settlement of the ITT case and that when told of the proposal to provide financial aid for the convention, Mr. Gerson said to her: "We'll underwrite it."

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ITT is planning a campaign to discredit Mrs. Beard, the company's chief Washington lobbyist and author of a memo which is the only documentary evidence linking the anti-trust settlement with the contribution promise. The campaign will involve testimony to show that she was unstable and irrational, he said.

Dr. Victor L. Miska, Mrs. Beard's personal physician, who this week testified that she was a heavy drinker and sometimes given to making irrational statements, has done referral work for an ITT subsidiary.

"The public record of this episode," Mr. Anderson declared, "is blotted with falsehood. The aura of scandal hangs over the whole matter. It will not be dispelled merely by self-serving disclaimers of present and former members of the administration and officials."

Concerning the alleged ITT campaign to discredit Mrs. Beard, Mr. Anderson told Senate investigators that Edward J. Gervin, the corporation's senior vice-president for public relations, is behind the effort to "paint his only Washington staff lobbyist as a crackpot and a drunk" and predicted that an attempt would be made to show that Mrs. Beard was not rational when she wrote the memo.

"But," Mr. Anderson declared, "we urge the committee to remember this—until the memorandum was leaked out, Mrs. Beard was regarded as one of the most powerful lobbyists in Washington."

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ITT HEARINGS—Attorney General-designate Richard G. Kleindienst (left) before Senate Judiciary Committee last week. With him Felix Rohatyn, a director of ITT.

Columnist's Aide Links Nixon To Settlement of ITT Case

(Continued from Page 1)

ITT anti-trust case settlement, he had been nominated to succeed Mr. Mitchell as attorney general and, pending Senate confirmation of his appointment, is acting attorney general.

"There can be no doubt," Mr. Anderson told the committee today, "that Mr. Kleindienst played a major role in the settlement of the ITT anti-trust case. He helped bring about a settlement experts have denounced as a sham."

The acting attorney general originally told the committee that he had no knowledge of the ITT pledge until late November, but he backtracked when Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., produced a letter to Mr. Kleindienst dated several months earlier questioning a possible link between the \$400,000 convention-fund promise and the ITT settlement.

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Mr. Hume, told the committee that two ITT public-relations officers tried to persuade Mrs. Beard to deny the truth of the

memo by claiming that "she just made it up." When she refused, one of the officials suggested that she get out of town and stop talking about it.

Mr. Hume said that he was told this by the lobbyist herself during his second interview with her.

On Monday, Dr. Liska testified that Mrs. Beard, now in a Denver hospital with a severe heart condition, had denied any intention to suggest in her memorandum a link between the ITT anti-trust settlement and the convention pledge. He also testified that the ITT lobbyist was in extremely bad health and that for the last four years her "thought processes had not been well coordinated."

Continuing on the subject of Mr. Kleindienst's fitness to become the nation's top law-enforcement official, Mr. Anderson contended that the acting attorney general "has trouble recognizing a crime when he sees one."

The columnist said that Mr. Kleindienst had characterized as "voluntary" contributions by corporations to political conventions, although it "directly and clearly violates" the federal Corrupt Practices Act.

When Mr. Anderson finished reading his prepared testimony, Sen. Roman Hruska, R., Neb., took issue with him on the convention money charge.

Sen. Hruska said that the Justice Department had held that such contributions are legal and can be written off as tax deductions.

"Conventions all over America are bought by businesses all the time and everyone in this room understands that," Sen. Hruska added solemnly as those in the hearing room laughed.

Mr. Anderson then declared that "one of the biggest anti-trust suits in history was being settled while negotiations for the contribution were going on. If members of the Senate cannot see something wrong in this, then there is something wrong with their eyesight."

As the increasingly bitter investigation proceeded, it appeared that at least a dozen more witnesses, including Mr. Mitchell and Mrs. Beard, would be called. Thus the hearings might last several more weeks, delaying the confirmation vote on Mr. Kleindienst's nomination.

The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., has said that there will be no Senate vote on the nomination until he gets a report from the committee.

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Mr. Anderson also made the following allegations in his prepared testimony to the committee:

ITT is planning a campaign to discredit Mrs. Beard, the company's chief Washington lobbyist and author of a memo which is the only documentary evidence linking the anti-trust settlement with the contribution promise. The campaign will involve testimony to show that she was unstable and irrational, he said.

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50 N.Y. Cars Run Over Man Before 1 Stops

NEW YORK, March 9 (UPI).—Police said a man was knocked down while trying to cross a busy New York City expressway Tuesday and 50 autos ran over the lifeless form before one motorist stopped and went for police.

A spokesman for police said: "We're hard on this sort of thing normally. But we were stunned by the callousness of this massive hit and run."

He said witnesses told police that the man, for some unknown reason, walked onto the expressway during the evening rush hour and was knocked flying by a speeding car. The driver sped up.

"Witnesses then told us about 50 more cars slammed across the limp form before one man stopped and shielded the body with his car before running to notify us."

The police said the victim carried no papers and the body could not possibly be identified because of the pounding.

Air-Sea Search Held For Tanker Off U.S.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9 (Reuters).—U.S. Air Force and Coast Guard planes today searched unsuccessfully for a 16,800-ton Liberian tanker, with 30 men aboard, missing in the Gulf of Mexico.

The tanker, San Nicolas, was due at New Orleans from Recife, Brazil, on Monday night with a cargo of molasses.

The ship's last message on Sunday, reporting its estimated time of arrival at the mouth of the Mississippi, gave no indication of trouble. The Coast Guard has calculated that the ship was then about 335 miles southeast of here.

Result of Nixon's Visit Sato Sees China Easing Aid to Hanoi

By C. L. Sulzberger

TOKYO, March 9 (NYT).—Premier Eisaku Sato of Japan predicted in an interview yesterday that Communist China would "draw a line" and "voluntarily limit its support of the Vietnamese Communists" as a consequence of President Nixon's visit to the mainland.

Mr. Sato did not pretend to have any information on this point, despite the briefing given him at Mr. Nixon's request by U. S. Assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green.

But Mr. Sato did express the opinion that the presidential journey to China had been a "great and significant event in history" and also had been "very effective in reducing tensions in Asia."

Obviously expressing his personal interpretation of the new Far Eastern situation, the premier added: "I expect that new talks on Indochina peace will start soon and that they will be based on the recent U.S. proposal."

Apart from his observations on the prospects of Vietnam peace, a subject on which Mr. Sato admitted he had not been informed in his briefing by Mr. Green—Mr. Sato said Japan was most anxious to have President Nixon pay this country an official visit.

Mr. Sato said he thought it would be more suitable for Emperor Hirohito, this country's chief of state, to make an official visit to the United States first; after that, Mr. Nixon would come to Japan.

Mr. Sato indicated that such a formula would permit the emperor to express the gratitude he and his country felt for American aid after World War II.

The impression given by Mr. Sato was that, despite a desire to arrange this exchange swiftly, it might not be possible before 1973 because of the American political campaign.

The premier also made the following points:

● Talks aimed at arranging a formal peace treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union, thus putting an end to World War II as far as those two countries are concerned, will commence before the end of this year.

● Tokyo would look with favor on a nonaggression pact among Russia, China, the United States and Japan—but only if it includes a clause providing for sanctions



Eisaku Sato

against any violation of such an agreement.

● This country was pleased to learn, through Mr. Nixon's Peking trip, "that China itself stated that it had no intention of becoming a superpower."

● Japan was distressed by the

evident fact that the superpower had been openly involved in the recent war on the Indian subcontinent—with Russia backing India and the United States and China backing Pakistan. Nevertheless, Mr. Sato said he did not feel the balance of power in Asia had been altered by that conflict.

● He insisted that Japan's claim to the Senkaku Islands near Okinawa was valid. These islands are being returned to Tokyo sovereignty in May by the United States, but Peking has talked of its own "sovereignty." The islands are especially important because of their position on the offshore continental shelf and potential oil wealth.

● Mr. Sato said that the United States had never suggested that Japan should embark on nuclear armament, although it supports Japanese desires to strengthen its conventional defensive capabilities.

He implied that the United States should limit its base facilities in Japan to positions required to help protect this country under the security treaty rather than to support any US commitments elsewhere in Asia. Nevertheless, he said, Japan was an American military presence necessary to ward off Russian threats.

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Allies Boycott Paris Talks, Reds Protest U.S. Air Raids

PARIS, March 9 (UPI).—For the second time in three weeks the U.S. and South Vietnamese delegations today boycotted the Vietnam peace conference, thus automatically canceling the session.

In the past month the stalemate talks have been held only once—on Feb. 24, when the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegations walked out after 17 minutes.

A joint statement Tuesday from the U.S. and South Vietnamese negotiating teams said that they would not attend the regular session today in protest against the Communist walkout and "recent propaganda" from Hanoi.

All four sides must agree for a session to be convened. The allies' Tuesday statement suggested that the 14th session be held next Thursday, but the Communists have not said whether they agree.

In Hanoi, the newspaper Nhan Dan attacked President Nixon, calling his talk of peace "the height of stupidity" and charging that the U.S. was "dragging North Vietnam hard to reach 'unprecedented' furs."

North Vietnam's delegation has issued today a charge that the United States has committed "extremely serious acts of war" by launching the new air strikes.

The protest also condemned the boycott of today's session, saying it was a move aimed at torpedoing the parity.

The protest about the bombing said that U.S. planes had, between March 1 and 7, attacked many populous localities between the 17th parallel and Ngean province, "destroying several schools, killing many children and prolonging the list of American crimes against the North Vietnamese people."

Diplomatic sources in Paris said that Chinese Premier Chou En-lai has conferred with North Vietnamese leaders in an apparent bid to explain to them the significance of his talks with President Nixon concerning Indochina.

They said that Mr. Chou had met with North Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong and presumably other Indochinese revolutionary leaders having their headquarters or embassies in North Vietnam. There was no immediate indication whether the meeting between Mr. Chou and the Indochinese took place in Hanoi.

Mr. Chou's trip to Indochina was hinted at last Saturday by diplomatic and news reports from Peking which said that an unidentified Chinese leader had left the capital aboard a jet, presumably for North Vietnam.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Chou's talks with Mr. Dong were not unusual.

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Unusual Order Voted, 272-139

House Tells Its Conferees To Hold Line on Busing Issue

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP)—The House took the unusual step yesterday of instructing its conferees in advance to insist that its tough anti-busing provisions be kept in the higher education authorization bill.

Rep. Carl Perkins, D., Ky., chairman of the House Education Committee, pleaded in vain that this would defeat the purpose of the House-Senate conference, which is to provide a flexible atmosphere for working out differences between their two versions of the bill.

But the majority leader, Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R., Mich., noted that the 20 House conferees had voted about 6 to 1 against the anti-busing provisions. He said that the House should emphasize in advance that the provisions aimed at stopping busing public school students to achieve racial integration should be kept in the bill. The Senate adopted much milder provisions.

Rep. Edith Green, D., Ore., manager of the bill, agreed with Rep. Ford. She said that when amendments have been adopted by a 2-to-1 margin in the House, the conferees are to keep them. The integrity of the House is at stake. It is in the closed-door meeting of a conference committee that the most important legislative business is done, she said.

The motion to instruct conferees was approved, 272 to 139. This is not legally binding on the conferees, but they are on notice that if they do not comply, the House may reject the conference report.

Sanford, Southern Moderate, Joins Democrats' Big Field

By Fred Harris

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UPI)—A new face was in the Democratic field of presidential hopefuls today as the candidates moved to Florida for next Tuesday's primary.

Terry Sanford, a former governor of North Carolina, announced his belated candidacy yesterday because, he said, he was not confident that any of the other candidates "will do what needs to be done."

At a Durham, N. C., news conference, the 54-year-old president of Duke University said: "I am confident that what we are starting here today is a fresh approach that can give answers to our needs, give us alternate courses to follow and earn the support of the deeply troubled American public."

A moderate on civil rights, Mr. Sanford helped set up a five-year experimental anti-poverty project supported by the Ford Foundation. During his term as governor from 1961 to 1965, he pushed reforms of the state school system.

Rumors in 1968

He remained active in politics after leaving office—he was prohibited by law from serving a second term—and in 1968 was mentioned as a Democratic vice-presidential possibility before Sen. Edmund S. Muskie was selected.

Mr. Sanford, who said he had support pledged in 11 states—although he declined to name them—said he would give the Democratic National Convention in July a "fresh face" to consider "if the front-runner falters." He left no doubt that he was speaking of Sen. Muskie. Major Democratic presidential

\$456,000 Whisked Away

ROCHESTER, N.Y., March 9 (AP)—Four unnamed men stole an estimated \$456,000 in cash today from an armored truck, police said. The men pulled the truck, loaded with the money, to a nearby street, jumped out, grabbed eight money bags and the four fled in their car.

Do you know that a fixed BANK ACCOUNT will allow your capital to increase by 32% in 3 years NET OF ALL CHARGES

SOCIÉTÉ DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS registered on the list of Banks under No. 18007 (French Law of June 13, 1941) 26, rue d'Alsace MONTE-CARLO (Principality of Monaco) Booklet at 102 HT non-committal

Rep. Perkins said that he expected a "rough and rugged" conference, but added that he thought they would finally agree on a bill. Sen. Jacob R. Javits, R., N. Y., senior Republican on the Senate committee in charge of the bill, said: "I think sanity will prevail in the end."

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, D., Calif., called it "a sad commentary on the House that when we have a bill authorizing more than \$50 billion for education, we spend more time talking about busing than how to spend the money."

The House provisions would stay all court busing orders until all appeals are exhausted, forbid use of federal funds for busing on account of race, and prohibit federal agencies from ordering busing as a condition for federal aid.

The Senate bill provides that court orders may be stayed pending appeal only when two or more school districts are involved but not past June 30, 1972; that federal funds can be used for busing only when requested by local officials and that federal officials may not order busing "unless constitutionally required."

House Republicans at first planned to instruct only on the provision permitting stays of court orders, but were persuaded by Southerners during the last few days to try to preserve the entire package.

The Senate is not expected to name its conferees until next week. Authorization for federal aid to higher education expires on June 30.



Associated Press

BROTHERLY VISIT—Rev. Daniel Berrigan (left), who is on parole, arriving at Dauphin County prison in Harrisburg, Pa., yesterday to visit imprisoned brother Rev. Philip Berrigan. With him is Egal Ahmad of Pakistan, who, as a non-American, will be tried separately in the alleged bombing-kidnap conspiracy trial.

Douglas Was Planning Career Of Betraying Leftists to FBI

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 9 (WP)—The government's chief witness in its case against seven anti-war activists on trial here testified yesterday that he originally tried to become part of the "radicals and activists" on the campus of Bucknell University because he needed their protection.

But less than a month from the time in April, 1970, when he made his first inroads into the small peace movement on the Lewisburg, Pa., campus, witness Boyd F. Douglas Jr. said during cross-examination by defense counsel, he began planning to turn informers and was contemplating making a career of betraying leftists and radicals to the FBI.

While a prisoner at Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary, he was also a full-time student at Bucknell and was allowed to travel daily to the nearby campus. Apparently, the little FBI office in the center of Lewisburg was a frequent stop en route.

Basis for Indictment

Douglas's information, the government has said, was the prime basis for the indictment of the seven defendants on charges of conspiracy to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, to bomb tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and to raid federal offices.

Not only did he inform that summer on his fellow inmate, the Rev. Philip Berrigan, and the six other defendants on trial here, Douglas said, he also gave the FBI information about Bucknell students and professors, other prisoners at Lewisburg, his roommate at an apartment in Lewisburg, and at least one of his girl friends.

As defense attorney Paul O'Dwyer pressed Douglas on whether the FBI had asked him to betray professors and students at Bucknell in early April, he said he wanted to know them "because they were anti-government."

"I felt if they (the activists) didn't care about the policies of the government, they would not be telling the prison officials every move I made."

On one occasion, Douglas testified in cross-examination, he urged a co-ed, Betsy Sandel, to go to a demonstration at the federal prison gates.

She went to the demonstration, Douglas said that immediately after the demonstration he went to the FBI office with information about persons who attended the demonstration, including Miss Sandel, whose picture he said he identified.

According to his testimony in cross-examination today, Douglas had netted more than \$9,000 from the government by the end of February for his work in this case. Witness fees paid to him since then would put the amount at more than \$10,000.

Fulbright Sees SALT Delay Due To 2 U.S. Radios

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UPI)—Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said yesterday that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are "one reason there has been no progress in the SALT talks."

He said that the radios, which broadcast to the Soviet Union and the satellite countries of Eastern Europe, bring into question the credibility of the Nixon administration's "new initiatives" toward détente with the Communist world.

But Secretary of State William P. Rogers insisted that the administration wants the radio operations continued and said that he hoped Congress would reach agreement on a bill authorizing the funds.

The bill, which would provide \$36 million for the year ending June 30, is currently stalemated in a joint committee. The House version would establish a permanent semi-governmental citizens' board to oversee operations of the two radios. The Senate wants a simple one-year extension, with a study to see whether the operations should be continued past this summer's expiration date.

Echeverria in Japan

TOKYO, March 9 (AP)—President Luis Echeverria of Mexico arrived in Tokyo today for a six-day state visit to Japan.

New Ceiling Is Only Temporary

Senate Votes \$450-Billion U.S. Debt Limit

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP)—By a vote of 53 to 29, the Senate yesterday passed a bill increasing the national debt ceiling from the present \$430 billion to \$450 billion.

A quick conference with the House is expected because the Treasury has warned that it will run up against the \$430-billion limit this week and will have trouble managing the national debt unless the boost to \$450 billion is enacted immediately.

Included in the Senate bill is a \$246.3-billion limitation on federal spending for fiscal 1973, which was not in the measure when it passed the House earlier. The effect of the limitation is vitiated, however, by two provisions written in late Tuesday.

One allows the \$246.3-billion figure to rise whenever Congress includes more in an appropriations bill than sought by the administration.

The second provides that any increases in federal outlays resulting from operations of the Social Security and National Service Life Insurance Trust Funds, or from interest on the national debt or farm price supports, won't be counted in computing the fiscal 1973 spending.

Temporary Increase

The bill passed yesterday raises the national debt limit to \$450 billion only temporarily. On June 30, it will again revert to the permanent level of \$400 billion. This means that to meet needs of the Treasury in managing the debt, additional legislation again raising the ceiling will have to be passed before June 30. The administration may at that time seek the same \$480-billion ceiling.

which it had initially asked be included in the bill passed yesterday.

Meanwhile, the House gave final approval, by a 303-to-110 vote yesterday, and sent to the White House a bill expanding coverage and powers of the federal effort to end racial discrimination in employment.

Civil rights supporters lost their effort to give the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission power to issue cease-and-desist orders against discriminatory practices.

But the EEOC, which now is only a conciliation service, is empowered by the bill to seek injunctions in federal courts against discrimination.

The bill also extends coverage of

the law to 10 million state and local government employees, which means desegregation of Southern police and county sheriffs' offices. Personal staff of elected officials and policy-makers appointed by elected officials would be exempt.

The measure would also move the enforcement law into smaller places of employment. A year from now, it would cover all employers of 15 workers or more and labor organizations with 15 members or more. The present floor is 25.

Congressional leaders also approved yesterday a \$60-million to \$80-million plan to remodel and extend the west front of the U.S. Capitol, the only portion of the original exterior still visible.

Makarios, Aides Discuss Crisis

NICOSIA, March 9 (Reuters).—Archbishop Makarios met with his cabinet today to discuss the current crisis in relations with Greece amid indications that he would agree to an Athens demand that he surrender an arsenal of imported Communist weapons.

There was, however, no official comment on speculation that, while agreeing to place the weapons under United Nations control, he would reject the other Greek demand that he form a government of national unity.

Observers said that the archbishop would draft his final reply to last month's Greek demands after today's cabinet meeting and submit it to another special cabinet session before sending it to Athens, perhaps at the weekend or early next week.

But McGovern Gains Stature

New Hampshire Vote Results Called Generally Inconclusive

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP).—Political observers, the morning after, regard New Hampshire's primary election Tuesday as generally inconclusive, although they thought Sen. George McGovern had emerged as a more serious contender than they originally considered him to be.

The prevailing view was that New Hampshire, despite the interest it generated as the first of the two dozen presidential primaries, has little practical political impact compared to contests to come in Wisconsin and other big Northern states.

"It's going to be a crisscross year with lots of ups and downs, lots of fluctuation, but it won't be until we hit Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio and Pennsylvania that we see a significant pattern," said one labor union's political expert.

Meanwhile, the counting of Democratic party convention delegates chosen by New Hampshire voters continued, with Sen. McGovern picking up ground on Sen. Edmund Muskie. New Hampshire's secretary of state, Robert Stark, said today the process of compiling official totals probably would be completed Monday.

A Tentative Edge

Sen. Muskie held a tentative 15-5 edge in the delegate race, but 8 percent of the precincts in the 1st Congressional District and 6 percent in the 2d were unreported.

With 98 percent of the preferential vote counted, Sen. Muskie had 48 percent, Sen. McGovern 37 percent, Mayor Sam Noyes of Los Angeles 6 percent and Sen. Vance Hartke 6 percent. Rep. William Mills had 4 percent as a write-in candidate.

Democratic governors and professionals interviewed yesterday believed that Sen. McGovern had been helped by the New Hampshire results, that Sen. Muskie had not been seriously hurt and that the general political climate had not changed dramatically.

They agreed that Sen. McGovern had eroded the prevalent notion, nurtured by public-opinion polls, that he is a minor contender.

This, they said, would adversely affect Mayor John Lindsay of New York, who, in Massachusetts and other states, has said he is the only liberal with enough strength to win. But they said that Sen. Muskie's front-running status had not been seriously impaired, although his 48 percent finish was termed hardly inspiring.

On the Republican side, President Nixon ran far ahead of his two rivals, Rep. Paul McCloskey, Calif., and Rep. John Ashbrook, Ohio. Mr. Nixon received about 69 percent of the vote, Rep. McCloskey 20 percent and Rep. Ashbrook 10 percent.

Nixon Termed Pleased

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler described Mr. Nixon as "pleased by the strong support" and "grateful to the voters of New Hampshire for their expression of confidence."

Both Mr. McCloskey and Mr. Ashbrook indicated that they would continue campaigning against the President in other primaries. Mr. Ashbrook said, "I'm not discouraged at all."

There may have been at least one casualty on the Democratic side. Sen. Hartke canceled an appearance in Florida, where the next primary will be held, leading to speculation that he might drop out. He reportedly was driving home from New Hampshire and could not be reached for comment.

S. African Office Bombed

LONDON, March 9 (AP).—The South African Airways office in the center of London was damaged early today by a fire which police believe was started by two gasoline bombs. Scotland Yard said that two patrolling policemen discovered and put out the blaze on the ground floor of the office in Regent Street just after 7 a.m. Damage was superficial.

The Storms of State

There was a certain air of bravado about the annual report of the State Department to Congress. Not in its substance, which was sound and judicious, but when this comprehensive study of American foreign policy is read in the context of a Peking journey in which the Secretary of State played a distinct second fiddle to Henry A. Kissinger, presidential adviser and lord high everything else, it acquires a special flavor.

The respective roles of Mr. Rogers and Dr. Kissinger took on official status when the secretary was questioned on this subject by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and some indication of the feeling of the senators was conveyed by their praise of him. Mr. Rogers repeated his satisfaction with the part assigned him in foreign policy, but it is quite obvious that the issue will not soon die.

Mr. Nixon is by no means the first President to have sought advice outside his cabinet, or, for that matter, to have upstaged his secretary of state. President Lincoln brought Seward under firm control (albeit in a confidential manner); it is sometimes hard to recall the names—Bryan and Lansing—of Wilson's chief official foreign policy advisers, although the mysterious Col. House is easily remembered; Cordell Hull had many problems with President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the ubiquitous Harry Hopkins.

There are sound reasons why—even apart from the difficulties of reconciling the political verities represented in the cabinet and the personal predilections of a president

—someone outside the President's formal family can be useful in times of diplomatic change. The State Department, like any other bureaucratic institution, tends to be better at preserving continuity and elaborating on existing policies than in promoting radical change. This is no reflection on the men who work for change within the department and often sacrifice their careers in the process. But there is inertia in any large government department, and its official head can be slowed down by it.

The best answer is to work toward rejuvenating the organization, and making its role in policy formation more efficient. But diplomacy cannot always wait on the necessarily slow processes of institutional change, and it is sometimes wiser to bypass the leadership than involve it too deeply in drastic alterations of course.

All of this, of course, is rather academic. As a practical matter, Mr. Nixon has placed a friend, and one who clearly supports when he does not initiate the kind of changes in foreign policy that the President seeks, in an invidious position. Mr. Nixon has also, through the way in which protocol was handled in Peking, shaken the morale of the State Department. It is doubtful that this was necessary, and it is probable it was unwise. Dr. Kissinger is a useful servant of the state, but surely that usefulness could be exploited without adding quite so much to the storms of state. Unlike Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Rogers has not been broken by those storms, but it is unfair that so able and conscientious a public figure should be buffeted by them without better cause.

New Hampshire: All Is Relative

"Victory" and "defeat," even "setback" and "surge," are highly relative terms when you employ them in the context of the New Hampshire primary. Mr. Nixon, for instance, overwhelmed his two Republican opponents, Reps. Ashbrook and McCloskey. Yet three out of every 10 Republicans who voted in Tuesday's contest voted for one of Mr. Nixon's two opponents, and the President attracted a smaller percentage of the Republican vote than he had in either 1960 or 1968—campaign years in which he had no effective opposition, but in which he also did not have the power and prestige that accrue to the incumbent president. Thus his showing can be (and has been) interpreted as a triumph by some and as a dark omen by others. Just so, Sen. Muskie failed to meet previously set standards and expectations, so that his 48 percent of the vote was at once enough—and not enough—to "win."

The point is that these things are traditionally measured in quicksilver where the New Hampshire primary is concerned, weighed against a set of constantly shifting assumptions and values. In consequence there are two quite separate kinds of result to tally. One is the delegate count. The other is the psychological warfare effect. And at this early stage in the national political proceedings the second can be at least as influential as the first in determining the convention result. On this count, Sen. McGovern, confounding the expectations of many with his 37 percent of the

Democratic vote, clearly was the "winner" of the New Hampshire primary. He has demonstrated a capacity to produce a very respectable percentage of the vote in a fragmented primary and gone a long way to undermine the notion that his candidacy was somehow, endemically, a lost cause.

We mean to take nothing from his particular achievement in noting that the two fairly constant elements of New Hampshire primary history, however, are first, surprise, and second, evanescence. Estes Kefauver in 1952 and 1956. Henry Cabot Lodge in 1964. Eugene McCarthy in 1968—it is almost as if the voters of New Hampshire had a contract with the rest of us to produce the desired "upset," inviting us first to make our predictions and then to sit back and watch them be disproved. The question, as our political writer David Broder put it, was who would the voters of New Hampshire "victimize" this year? Well, they pretty much spoiled the ambitions of Sen. Hartke and Mayor Yorty, but a awful lot wasn't expected there. If they "victimized" anyone, it was Sen. Muskie. We have, all along, had a feeling that Sen. Muskie was in some sense letting his front-runner role victimize him and his campaign as well, that both were sorely in need of liberation from its particular tyranny. Florida will tell us more. For now it is enough to wonder whether the voters of New Hampshire might not have liberated Sen. Muskie in the very act of victimizing him.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Fulbright and Radio Free Europe

At present, the people of the East bloc countries are following with bated breath the struggle between Sen. Fulbright and his opponents, centered around the senator's determined efforts to close down Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the two American broadcasting operations stationed in Munich. To the people of Eastern Europe, Fulbright has become a symbol of the short-sightedness and witlessness of the West. "This attitude is not surprising. The existence and function of the two stations have become a fixed component of political life in the East, since they serve as principal sources of information for the broad masses not only about events abroad but even more importantly on developments in their own countries.

Worried East Europeans fear that the West will lose a political battle of more fundamental importance than that of the Berlin Wall if Fulbright succeeds in his "crazy plan."

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

New Hampshire Primary

The protracted process of electing the man who will control the world's most important nuclear striking force, guide the highest economy in the West, and determine

whether Europe is left to defend itself began in New Hampshire. It must have proved satisfactory to the present incumbent of the White House. His hold on his own party was left in no doubt, and the Democrats emerged more divided than many had expected.

—From the Guardian (London).

Democratic supporters seem now to be suffering more from apathy than active opposition to the White House incumbent. It remains to be seen how well Hubert Humphrey, John Lindsay and Sen. Jackson do in Florida on Tuesday. Certainly there is a long road to go before the nominating convention at Miami Beach in July, but on present showing the Democrats appear leaderless. If it stays that way it will be bad for American democracy.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

It is hard enough to defeat an incumbent president in any circumstances. President Nixon, whatever his detractors say about him, is a seasoned campaigner. He trounced the other Republicans in New Hampshire without the slightest trouble. With his visit to China and his forthcoming visit to Moscow, Mr. Nixon is taking all the lime-light.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 10, 1897

PARIS—Spain does not seem to be having a very easy task in her attempt to suppress the revolt in the Philippines. Our Manila correspondent says that General Lachambre has been forced to withdraw his troops from Salitan and lost three hundred men in the process. Other signs of the drift of events are the desertion of native soldiers and religious orders now sending their money to London.

Fifty Years Ago

March 10, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Forgetting the cares of State for a while, and planning a short rest with the aid of his golf clubs and fishing rods, President Warren G. Harding accompanied by Mrs. Harding and a group of friends left last night for Florida where he will remain for at least one week. The President's baggage was very light except for his sport clothes and his golf and tarpon-fishing outfits.



Japan's Sun Also Rises

By C. L. Sulzberger

TOKYO—As a consequence of the implied shift in Asian relationships featured by President Nixon's Peking visit, Japan now finds itself in the delightful position of being simultaneously courted by all three superpowers: the United States, Russia and China.

This fascinating position is a tribute not to Japanese military strength but to its extraordinary economic vitality which makes it, as Asia's most massive trading nation, a kind of superpower although its armed forces could easily be defeated in an abstract war game by those of South Vietnam or South Korea.

Japan is too realistic to get into that kind of dead-end business again. It has an efficient if modest self-defense force, thereby technically violating its own constitution, and is protected under the U.S. security treaty. But its weapons are not nuclear; they are the worker, the yen and the factory.

No A-Weapons Planned

Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda, a tall, highly intelligent man who will almost surely become premier this summer, acknowledges: "With development of nuclear weapons it became evident that if they are used against Japan, I cannot foresee a third world war."

"Consequently economic strength becomes much more important than military strength. Japan could make nuclear weapons but has no intention of doing so. Instead we wish to employ our economic strength to gain an increasing voice in the international community. The tradition

once was that a nation used its economic power to become a military power but that is not the case with us today. I think this is unprecedented in history, at least in modern history."

The world is no longer divided into two expansionist cold war blocs seeking adherents from among uncommitted nations in order to gain greater strength for an eventual showdown. There are now several blocs and bloclets swirling down the stream.

The different rivals want Japan's favor to further their own trade and/or economic development ambitions, not to build up their strategic position. Nor do they threaten Japan with some form of extinction. It is worth more alive and working than dead.

Thus, while Japanese businessmen and their products swarm through East Asia as they were never able to do during the military "Cocoon" of the 1940s, foreign capital's eye Tokyo. It is considered axiomatic that relations between Japan and Communist China will soon start warming up. One possible consequence will be a joint effort to explore potential petroleum and natural gas deposits lying off the China coast.

The U.S. is bound to make amends for lack of decency in springing both dollar devaluation and Nixon's Peking picnic upon the Japanese. Furthermore, apart from good manners, we are pushed immediately by the need to shrink the gap in our enormous Japanese trade, a gap that favors Tokyo. But preconditions for uninterrupted friendship exist because we are

allied and depend on mutual commerce and because, as Fukuda says, Japan wants good relations with all countries "especially the United States."

Enter Russia

Russia is therefore called upon to get into the game and it has done so handsomely. Ever since it learned the startling news that Nixon was going to Peking, Tokyo initiated a policy of "small steps" toward Moscow.

Before Nixon left for China, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko flew unexpectedly to Tokyo with smiles and talk of huge Japanese investment and development opportunities in Siberian timber, oil, coal, natural gas, shipyards. He was reminded that formal peace has yet to be signed between the two countries and Japan still claims restoration of four islands seized by Russia. That matter wasn't settled but Japan is going to send a ranking minister to Moscow this year for more discussions and benevolence there will be annual exchanges. Peace negotiations may start soon but Russia must face the need to yield some island territory as a price for Japanese money and technical skill in opening Siberia.

This is a stiff price because Moscow regards territorial cession as a bad precedent with all its neighbors from China to Romania yapping for other slices. Nevertheless, the big thing is that Tokyo has all the superpower capitals suddenly cottoning-up. This is not only flattering to a bruised national ego but, helpful to the pocketbook. Once again the sun also rises here.

Chinese Characters

By Joseph Kraft

NANKING.—The enormous difference in outlook that separates China from the United States finds its most dramatic expression in the field of culture. And nothing shows it better than the two novelists and a poet presented to me when I asked the authorities here in Nanking to meet some creative writers.

Sun Yat-tsun, the poet, is a 36-year-old former electrical engineer with a rough face and hair worn crew-cut style. He worked for years in the coal mines, and began writing verse on the side before he became a full-time poet. His regular income, paid by the writers' section of the local Communist party bureau, is about \$40 a month, which compares with an average of \$25 monthly for industrial workers.

Mr. Sun has published six collections of poems and one book of short stories. He recited one of his poems, which was translated as follows:

"Red flags are flying at the mines; they were hoisted in the year of liberation/ the backs of the miners have been straight ever since."

Ma Chun-yung is a 48-year-old novelist who draws about \$70 a month in regular stipend from the writers' section. He has spent most of his life in the countryside and writes on rural themes. One of his novels, called "In Wind and Rain," sold 30,000 copies.

Teng Feng-chang is a 42-year-old former newspaperman. Finding it "difficult to describe the deeds and high ideals of the workers in journalism," he "started to write novels and short stories." He makes about \$45 a month in regular stipend. One of his novels which sold over 300,000 copies earned him royalties of about \$800.

The novel tells the story of a girl silk weaver who sets all the production records in her province. A new kind of silk is introduced in another province, and the girl is asked to weave it. Her family and friends warn against the switch, saying she will be less proficient with the new silk and lose her reputation. She decides to try the new silk anyway. In the end she sets a new record for production.

None of the three writers has had any books published since the Cultural Revolution began back in 1965. They hope they will be published later this year or next year.

In the meantime, according to Mr. Teng:

"We have spent a lot of time going down to mines, and communes and factories so we can get a good feel of the people. Our work needs to be rewritten and polished. We have to do a better job of presenting the heroes and heroines."

Need to Emulate

In particular, he feels, there is a need to emulate the eight revolutionary operas produced by Madame Mao or Chiang Ching which tell dramatic stories of the victory won by the Communists over the Japanese and the forces of Chiang Kai-shek.

The rule of thumb, Mr. Ma, offers an example of how living among peasants has enabled him to improve his own work. The first sentence of his novel, "In Wind and Rain," began: "We peasants are most afraid of typhoons and rain storms in the autumn."

In the country, however, he met a peasant who told him: "I have read your novel. It's a good novel. But the first sentence

is not true. It is true that there are natural disasters such as typhoons and rain storms. But we peasants are not afraid of them."

I asked them about foreign authors. They have heard of Jack London, Mark Twain, Walt Whitman, Chekhov, Pushkin, Gorki, Tolstol and Hemingway. I asked them how they compare the characters in Dostoevski and Chekhov, who seem to me so rich, with the characters in the revolutionary operas who seem to me so flat. Mr. Teng answers:

Of Dostoevski he says: "He is a very good writer, a very good depicter of character. But many of Dostoevski's characters are what we would call surplus people."

Of Chekhov, he says: "He gave a very good description of ordinary people. But he did not depict workers, peasants and soldiers."

I asked what they think of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, whom I identify as the Russian who won the Nobel Prize in literature last year. Mr. Teng says: "During the time of Lenin and Stalin there were good Soviet writers. Now Russian literature has degenerated into revisionism. We are not interested in their work. I am sorry to tell you I have never heard of him."

They asked me about leading American novelists of the present time. I mention Norman Mailer, John Updike, Saul Bellow, J.D. Salinger and William Styron.

Mr. Teng says: "I never heard of any of them. For 20 years our relations have been severed, and we know very little about your country. But we are sure there will be more contact in the future because the people of America are a great people."

Letter From Leningrad—2

Insulated Cultural Life

By Robert G. Kaiser

LENINGRAD.—European culture entered Russia through this regal city in the 18th and 19th centuries, a prolonged debut which left an enduring mark. Soviet Leningrad—like imperial St. Petersburg before it—bustles with cultural activity, much of it housed in the same opulent halls the czars built for their artistic indulgences.

The times have changed, naturally. In 1914 the best seats in the principal opera house—a plush combination of white, pale blue and quantities of gold—cost \$13. Today they're \$2.80. The number of theaters in town has doubled to nearly 20. The coming of Soviet power has been noted: The Romanovs' imperial seal, which once appeared in gold above the stage in the opera house, has been replaced by a delicate hammer and sickle. The city's cultural repertoire includes a dose of socialist realism.

But in many ways Leningrad's cultural life must be much like St. Petersburg's. The ballets of Marius Petipa are still danced by the Kirov Ballet, which is still one of the best classical ballet troupes in the world. The repertoire of the city's two great symphony orchestras is still predominantly classical. Shakespeare (still not likely to anger the censor) still runs in the theaters. Large state subsidies still make all of this possible.

Special Haven

Leningrad's cultural life seems to be insulated from the daily bustle of Soviet existence, a special haven for values that are older than the Bolshevik revolution.

Politics affects culture, of course, as they did under the czar. Political considerations insure that the material performed by all Leningrad's cultural organizations will be generally old-fashioned and unprovocative. Only acceptable ideas are aired on Leningrad's stage.

For Vladimir Semenov, the artistic director of the Kirov Ballet, as for many others in the arts here, the standard and even the techniques of old Petersburg have thrived during 55 years of Communist rule.

Even the school that trains the Kirov dancers has remained in its pre-revolutionary home, a building it has outgrown but—according to the director—could never abandon: "We don't want to leave this historic place."

Ballet still produces great stars, whose personal fame seems inconsistent with the general emphasis on collective endeavor in this country. That doesn't appear to bother the dancers, however. Natalia Dudinskaya, one of the Kirov's great prima of the 1930s and 1940s, is driven around Leningrad in a 20-year-old Russian limousine, strawberry pink. The first Petersburg ballet school opened in 1738 under the patronage of Empress Anna. The teachers were foreigners, and the pupils were children of the servant class. The current school is a direct descendant, but now "foreign students come here" as a former dancer named Marietta Prigodina, the school librarian, said with satisfaction.

The school offers an eight-year course, combining ballet with regular academic subjects. The students arrive at 8:30 in the morning and don't leave before 8:30 at night. Ninety are chosen each year, largely on the basis of physical exams, from 1,500-2,000 applicants. Twenty percent drop out before graduation.

Three to four hours a day are spent on ballet and related subjects, but the students advance extremely slowly, devoting thou-

sands of hours to five basic movements and classical training. The school has 100 teachers to instruct about 460 students. "Foreigners can't believe we have so many," Miss Prigodina reports.

This is the Kirov school, in effect, and its first duty is to produce new dancers for the great company. But each year only about five boys and girls are chosen for the Kirov. The rest take jobs in Leningrad's other two ballet groups, or—more often—in the provinces, with little prospect of ever advancing to the Kirov or the Bolshoi in Moscow.

Hard work is clearly a common ingredient of Leningrad cultural enterprises. The actors of the theater of Leningrad have spent as much as six months rehearsing one play ("The Threepenny Opera"), according to the theater's chief director, Igor Vladimirov. The theater currently maintains an active repertoire of 18 works.

Cultural work is well-rewarded by Soviet standards, though very few performers travel in chauffeured limousines. A starting Kirov dancer gets 100 rubles (\$120) a month, plus a room to live in, which is difficult to find in Leningrad. More experienced artists get their own apartments, and can earn up to 400 rubles a month (which can amount to a lot of money when both husband and wife are leading dancers, as often happens here).

Some can also go abroad with the company, one of the greatest privileges bestowed on Soviet citizens.

The musicians in the 100-member orchestra of the Little Opera and Ballet Theater, Leningrad's second company, make up to 200 rubles a month. (The average factory worker in this country earns about 130.)

Performers here also enjoy public recognition and high status. Nevertheless, two of the brightest talents Leningrad has produced in modern times—Rudolph Nureyev and Natalia Makarova, both Kirov dancers—have fled to the West while on tours abroad.

Nureyev is long gone and not a topic of current conversation in Leningrad, but Makarova fled to the American Ballet Theater in late 1970, and a visitor is asked repeatedly about her. "Why did she do it?" one old teacher asked with a furrowed brow. "She had everything here..."

Too Much Classicism
Makarova has said—like Nureyev, before her—that she sought opportunities to break out of the Kirov's "rigorous classicism," that she wished to dance in contemporary styles.

It is impossible to know how strong such instincts still are among other artists in Leningrad. The local idea of contemporary art is well behind the Western avant garde—which isn't necessarily a criticism, of course.

If you ask Alexander Dmitriev, a conductor at the Little Opera and Ballet Theater, what modern works his company is doing, the answer is "Boris and Elena." The Kirov is preparing a ballet by Benjamin Britten as its "new offering for this season. The director of one of the city's best theaters says he hopes to get approval to stage Edward Elgar's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?"

A hundred years ago, at the height of the great Russian renaissance of the 19th century, contemporary art in St. Petersburg meant Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Pushkin, Dostoevski, Gogol and the rest. The devotion to culture that has marked the Soviet period has not yet produced any new talents to rival those

Letters

Faults Cartoon

You surprised and saddened me when the I.R.A., of all newspapers, fell for the line that the British troops in Ulster are an evil force. That, sir, is the feeling one gets from the cartoon you printed on your editorial page on March 4. For the Chicago Daily News Syndicate, the origin of your cartoon, to do so is perhaps excusable because of their distance from the scene or their ignorance of the issues involved.

One can see how the Chicago Daily News, like Teddy Kennedy, would figure to gain circulation of political yardage among first and second generation immigrant Irish by playing up the line that Ulster is an occupied territory aching to be freed. But you in Paris have your own experts who know full well that most residents of Ulster would vote in a free election to remain just as British as they are. They

don't want to join Ireland. (The same would apply to Wales and Scotland, to name other separate principalities or kingdoms.)

But if the Chicago Daily News abhors Londonderry, how do you feel about the blast at Aldershot? Six civilians and a priest killed. What about the Abercorn blast? Two killed and 137 hurt. The I.R.A. was proud to take credit for Aldershot.

What if you attack the only hope for stabilization in Ulster, the British troop presence. Let them leave and you're asking for a religious bloodbath. Even Mr. Lynch of Ireland recognizes that. He wants the troops to remain so that there might one day be a chance for rapprochement.

Here's already got much too much trouble with the I.R.A. disrupting governmental normalcy in Ireland without trying to bite off more.

D. EUGENE NORMAN
London.

Revelations About And by Hemingway

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT).—Ernest Hemingway was bitterly and angrily certain that some critics had created a "wishful" caricature of his life, his attitudes and his work, he wrote in a series of letters to Charles Poore, a book critic on The New York Times. The 10 letters will be auctioned tonight.

The letters, which span the years from 1949 to 1953, also disclose that the Nobel Prize writer disdainfully resented imputations that he "was an over-sensitive boy cruelly hurt by hideous life," that he was lacking in physical courage and that his capacity for drink made him "an alcoholic."

In one letter, he told Poore: "I've never done a damn thing in my life that was worth a damn that was legal"—a remark that he did not elucidate.

Hemingway also revealed that he wrote three of his most notable short stories—"The Killers," "Today Is Friday" and "Ten Indians"—in one day in May, 1926, "morning, afternoon and evening." He relates that he wrote the last chapter of "A Farewell to Arms."

On the Arts Agenda

An exhibit of the life work of Laszlo Moholy-Nagy, including about 300 paintings, sculptures, sketches, photographs and metal work, is being shown by the archives of the Bauhaus in Berlin until March 30. Experimental films made by Moholy-Nagy, who taught at the Bauhaus from 1923 to 1928, also are on view. The archives were transferred from Darmstadt to Berlin last year.

Mazowiec, the national Polish dance ensemble, will make 13 appearances at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris from March 16 to 23, with matinee performances on Sundays, March 19 and 26. The group is composed of more than 100 dancers and chorists and an orchestra of 35.

The first-staged London performances of Cavalli's "L'Orlando" in the version realized by Raymond Leppard, will be presented on March 22 through 25 by the London Opera Center at Sadler's Wells Theatre. The production will be staged by Colin Graham and designed by John Fraser.

\$4,030 Paid for Bottle of Bordeaux

LONDON, March 9 (AP).—A bottle of Bordeaux wine was sold at auction yesterday for \$4,030, about \$4,000. It was a Jerolim of Chateau d'Audon, Bordeaux, bottled in 1929.

Solihay, the auctioneer, said: "It was one of the greatest years for claret but we didn't expect it to raise this much." The buyer was identified only as a Mr. John Randall.

Pacific Art

SYDNEY, March 9 (Reuters).—Officials at the Australian Museum in Sydney have found rare specimens of ancient Pacific island art hidden away in their storeroom. They think the finds, which include stone carvings, clay paintings and masks, may have been there since the last century.



Ernest Hemingway and his wife Mary in 1954, during a trek through Masai country in Kenya.

Advances

In other significant disclosures, Hemingway tells of rebuffing the advances of a British homosexual when he was in a hospital in Milan in World War I and of accepting an assignment with a French writer who came to his flat for that purpose with her paramour, a renowned intellectual.

The incident, told in vivid detail, is unprintable. The letters, some in holograph and some typewritten, are scheduled to be auctioned at 7:30 p.m. tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel by the Charles Hamilton Galleries. They are among the first Hemingway letters to appear on the auction market since the writer's death by suicide in July, 1961, at the age of 61. They come from the estate of Poore, who died last July at 68. Poore, a Times critic for 40 years before his retirement in 1966, met Hemingway in the late 1930s and remained a lifelong friend.

Their correspondence was initiated when Poore started to put together "The Hemingway Reader," selections from the writer's works, published in 1953.

The existence but not the substance of the letters was known to Carlos Baker when he wrote his semi-authorized biography of the writer in 1969. Apprised of the letters' contents yesterday, Mr. Baker, a professor at Princeton, said:

"The letters are indeed interesting and, like all Hemingway letters, tend to shed additional light on his life and character in the sense that they deepen our awareness of his nuances. But I would doubt that they would alter the major outline of his life as elaborated in my biography or in other biographies."

Explanations

In explaining himself as a writer to Poore, Hemingway said: "You can tell me to shut up or go home, but what I'm boring you with is the fact that I could have written the old prose as it should be written. But it had been done so well and I thought we needed a new prose to handle our time or that part of it I've seen."

"There is no rule on how to write," he went on. "Sometimes it comes easily and perfectly. Sometimes it is like drilling rock and then blasting it out with charges."

Hemingway was especially perturbed, he told Poore, by critics' reports that he was a rowdy youth. "I never had fights nor almost never except for money," he wrote, adding:

"People didn't pick on me and I didn't pick on people. (Malcolm Cowley and this [Philip] Young's theory that I was an over-sensitive boy cruelly hurt by hideous life is wishful thinking. Just like they see Oak Park [his boyhood town] now and they think it was like that when I was a kid. I suppose Chicago was tough but we didn't think

it was tough. It was just how it was."

The writer was reacting in part to "Ernest Hemingway," a book published by Mr. Young, an academic critic in 1953, which upset him. He informed Poore:

"Young makes me out a coward because some character in a story drinks before an attack. I couldn't drink before an attack because it would make me too thirsty. But always drink afterward. And sometimes during it if it is too bad or if you see it is going to be OK."

"Then, do you think a man is a coward if he has a very big wound and has to wear the chin strap in his helmet across his lips when they tremble automatically? Some character in a story does that so Young says he is a coward."

Hemingway returned to this theme in another letter, saying, "Once there must have been 20,000 men who knew I was not a coward, nor spooky, nor very worried, nor nervous. Say 60 percent are dead. That still leaves quite a few." He was alluding to his experiences in World War I and in the Spanish Civil War and World War II, when he was a battlefield correspondent.

Tales of drinking and its effect on his capacity for work also bothered Hemingway. "Take alcohol," he said in one letter. "Rummers are rummies and can't help themselves and shouldn't drink. But if you learned to drink before you were 14 and drank ever since and love to drink and can still write well when you are 53 do you rate as an alcoholic?"

Drinking

Then he went on to recount a day of drinking at the Florida, one of his favorite Havana haunts, with a jai-alai player in 1943. "We drank on our feet without sitting down, we were never drunk, nor wet, nor any more stupid than any other day and when we left the Florida... we had drunk 16 frozen daiquiris each. Each drink had 4 ounces of Bacardi rum... I read all night at home until daylight, worked with charts etc., and never felt better..."

Although it has been generally known that Hemingway was the object of a homosexual advance when he was in a Milan hospital recovering from leg and thigh wounds in World War I, the details have been cloudy, according to Prof. Baker. In the writer's version of the incident he told Poore:

"This Englishman used to bring me Marsala. That was fine, but then he got wet about wanting to see my wounds dressed. At that time I didn't know well brought up people were like that. I thought it was only strange. I explained to him that I was not that way and that he couldn't come to the hospital any more and that I couldn't take his Marsala."

"He felt very badly and said he must have something to remember me by. By now it was getting comic and awfully like Proust when you know Albertine is the chauffeur. So I said I would keep the Marsala and I gave him a handful of beautiful pieces of cut-off sections of metal rods that had once been a part, if not an integral part, of me and he left in tears."

Pulitzer Prize

In one of the last letters, Hemingway described the reaction he and his wife Mary had when he won the Pulitzer Prize in 1953. He wrote:

"Mary and I were down the coast [of Cuba] anchored off Megan de Casigua... when we caught the prize news on the evening newscast. Miss Mary made some martinis for both of us and we opened some special cheese for supper to celebrate. Miss Mary said I was her Pulitzer Prize-winning husband and had they given it to me for being a good boy for nearly three years or what? I told her I had never understood the Pulitzer Prize very well but that I had beaten Tooy Pulitzer shooting and maybe it was for that."

Also to be auctioned tonight are 22 letters to Poore from the late John O'Hara and 114 letters of William Carlos Williams to his close friend, Fred Miller.

Dining Out in Helsinki

A Contender for the Marinated Herring Title

By Jan Sjöby

HELSINKI (HT).—"Try Hildén's," said the girl at the information counter at Helsinki airport when asked for a good place to eat. "Try Hildén's," said a cabbie when asked the same question. "Try Hildén's," said a busy business executive before rushing off to a board meeting. I tried Hildén's. And I'd like to try it again.

Housed in an abandoned turn-of-the-century bank in central Helsinki, Hildén's appears to be the place for the local residents who, contrary to popular Swedish belief, don't feed on birch bark and catfish tails.

They eat smoked salmon fins—that may sound odd but judgment should be withheld until trial—and whitefish roe in cream; crayfish tails in heavily spiced dillweed marinade; sardines, cured salmon and smoked whitefish, glaziers' herring and herring à la russe.

Herring

The Danes and the Norwegians generally concede that the Swedes are the masters of the craft of marinating herring. A Swede, trying Hildén's herring, is likely to cede the title to the Finns.

Then there is a fish called *mukfi*. A number of bilingual and trilingual Finns have been asked to supply a translation but no

Three Stars for Brussels

PARIS, March 9 (HT).—For the first time since Michelin began doling out stars in its guides, three of them have gone to a non-French restaurant, the Villa Lorraine in the Bois de la Cambre, Brussels. The restaurant joins the ranks of the Tour d'Argent, Lasserre, Marini's and Le Grand Vefour in Paris and eight other French restaurants as "worth a trip," according to the Michelin experts.

Henri Vanranst, maître d'hôtel of Villa Lorraine, said today that he and the staff were "very proud and very happy" but also worried about keeping the standards high enough to retain the notoriously slippery third star. "It is easy to lose them."

House specialties include fresh goose liver *au naturel*, Villa Lorraine shrimp and *saute de chevreuil* (saddle of venison) Nesselrode. Camille Lurkyin has been the chef for five years.

Villa Lorraine was one of 17 Benelux restaurants to win new stars in the 1972 Benelux Guide published today. Additional stars went to Ravenstein in Brussels and Vieux Liège in Liège, putting them in the two-star ("worth a detour") category, along with 10 others in the Benelux countries. "There are eight in Belgium, one in Luxembourg and three in Holland."

All are to be found on Hildén's fish table, a self-service buffet, with a dozen additional appetizers, under a magnificent art nouveau frosted glass lantern.

After that Hildén expects its guest to tackle such main courses as chicken curry, a grilled pike-perch with parsley butter or a leafy "leaf beef" with a salad of tomatoes and onions. It can be done, but with effort after that fish table.

The menu, fortunately, is bilingual: A non-Finn could have problems ordering a *hillostetua*

lohka (grilled salmon) or a *lampankylykset* (lamb cutlet).

Service

The service is good, fast, quiet and distinguished. The waitresses try their best to communicate English, French or Swedish. The atmosphere is straight-out magnificent: Something out of an Orson Welles movie or a Chekhov novel.

Not counting drinks (cheap by Scandinavian standards, expensive by general European reckoning) a good lunch at Hildén's will run between 12 and 15 Finnish marks. A 16-centimeter carafe of Bouquet de Provence will add 3.50 Finnish marks to the tab. The Finns are sticklers for an exact tally; the unwary visitor is likely to find himself with a one-of-one-penny piece in the pocket at day's end.

An aquavit—the national beverage of Finland and indispensable, in the opinion of many, with the fish table—will add another few Finnish marks to the tab. Kokenkorva is about the snootiest brand to be had in all Scandinavia. Beer can be substituted for the Bouquet de Provence and Finnish export beer is quite acceptable by international standards.

Philosophizing over a cup of coffee—strong by American standards, weak by French—one wonders why the Finnish cuisine doesn't enjoy the international reputation it deserves.

Hildén's, Aleksanterinkatu 36, Phone 13 665, Helsinki.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, March 9 (HT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films:

"Sometimes a Great Notion." Ken Kesey's second novel, adapted by John Gay and directed by Paul Newman, got good marks from Vincent Canby. "It's not a great film, but it is an extremely interesting, if impure (happily impure), I might add, example of a genre of action film that flourished in the 1930s. As he showed in 'Rachet, Rachet,' Mr. Newman knows how to direct actors, and he has obtained lovely performances from Henry Fonda, Michael Sarrazin and Richard Jaeckel, as well as from Lee Remick. My only real objection to the film, I think, is a certain impatience with the screenplay, which humbly sets up almost every physical and emotional crisis that can (and, indeed, must) erupt before this kind of movie can be said to have decently met its obligations." The movie is set in the Pacific Northwest lumber country and has to do with the patriarchal Stamper family, which continues to run its small, independent logging operation while the other loggers in the area are frozen by a strike.

"The Films of David Rimmer." A program of six short movies by Canadian David Rimmer, "should interest anyone who cares for what movies look like and who wonders where they may be going." Roger Greenspan writes, "The earliest 'Square Inch Field' and 'Migration,' 1968, and the latest, 'West Coast Workprint,' 1971, are the 'least impressive,' the Times critic says, the former 'mainly repeating the expanded mind imagery adventures that by now seem generic to the independent cinema,' and the latter about communal living in the Pacific Northwest, 'a work in progress on which more progress has to be made.' In between are the films 'Greenhouse,' 'Surfacing on the Thames,' two films 'The Dance' and 'Seashore' and a 'storefront study' 'Real Italian Piza.' These 'all play wittily and rather elegantly with the idea of film itself, and all investigate the moving image with a kind of concentration most appropriate to a short film.' In 'Real Italian Piza' the director films sidewalk life in front of a New York City pizza parlor over several months.

"Mary and I were down the coast [of Cuba] anchored off Megan de Casigua... when we caught the prize news on the evening newscast. Miss Mary made some martinis for both of us and we opened some special cheese for supper to celebrate. Miss Mary said I was her Pulitzer Prize-winning husband and had they given it to me for being a good boy for nearly three years or what? I told her I had never understood the Pulitzer Prize very well but that I had beaten Tooy Pulitzer shooting and maybe it was for that."

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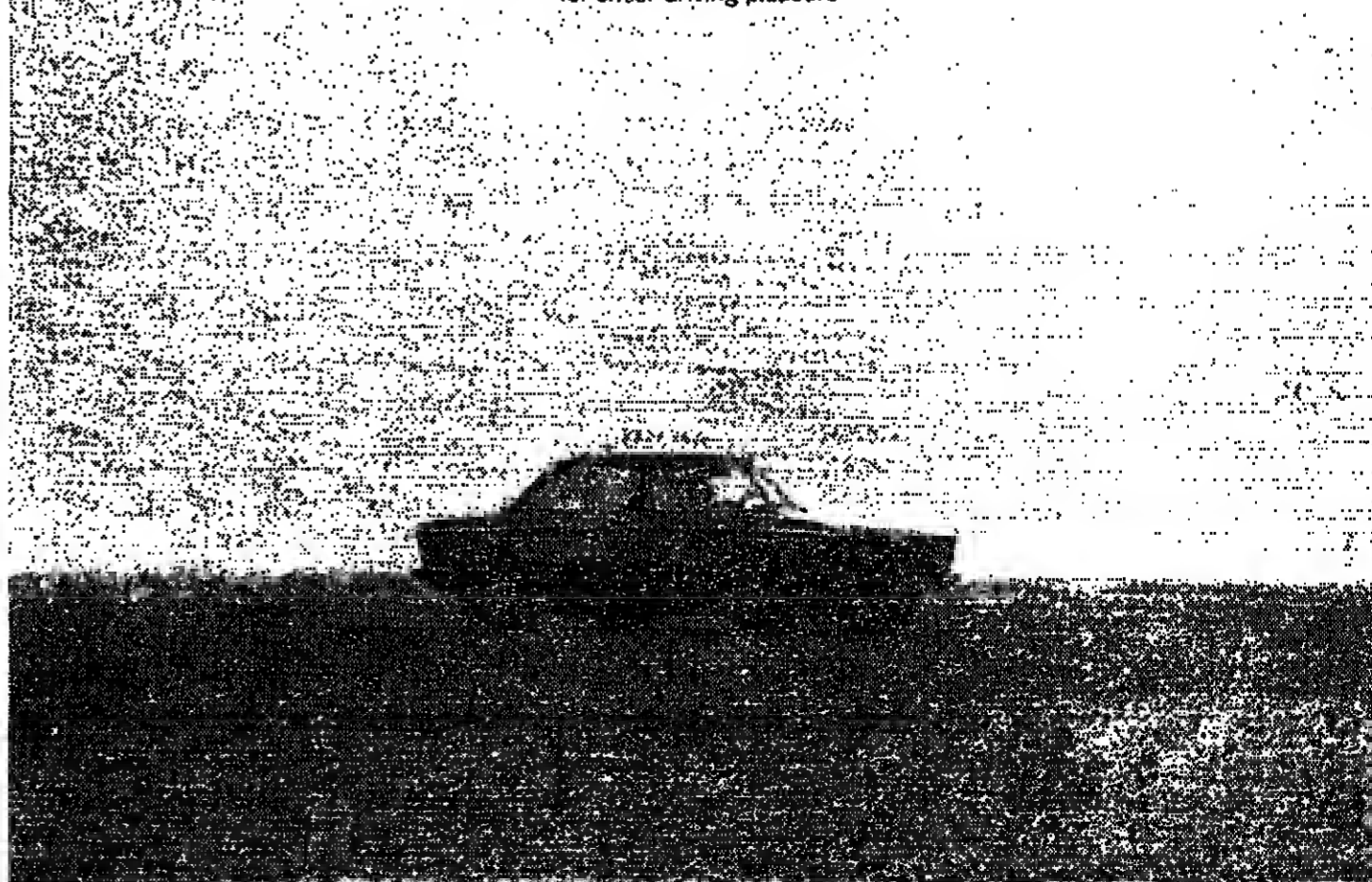
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Air of Crisis Thickens As Dollar Dips Again

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 9 (AP)—The air of impending crisis thickened today as the dollar continued to slide on foreign exchange markets, and the dollar, either alone or in tandem with the yen, approached its new floor or rapidly approaching it.

As the dollar hits its floor, foreign central banks have the option of either buying unlimited amounts of the U.S. currency to support the dollar, or they can let it fall to its new floor or rapidly approaching it.

The fear of a new monetary crisis is back to what the central bank decided to do. Failure to support the dollar rate would lead to the Dec. 18 monetary agreement.

Last Friday, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing warned that Europe's reaction to

a new dollar crisis would be different from the reaction last year. "The era of massive dollar purchases by central banks is finished," he said.

In a press conference this afternoon, he said that France "is not buying any dollars" at present. If the pressure on the franc continues, he added, the government will adopt measures to protect the franc and check speculative capital movements.

He said he was "struck" by the change in spirit he found among France's EEC partners at this week's meeting of Finance Ministers in Brussels. The ideas expressed there, he said, were close to those advocated by France—implying the reluctance to impose some kind of controls was diminishing.

In reply to a question, the minister stated that he could not say whether other EEC members would adopt France's two-tier exchange market.

Japan Outlook Seen Gloomy By Business

TOKYO, March 9 (AP)—The business community appears to be taking a more pessimistic view toward trends in Japan's economy than the country's monetary authorities, who believe a 20-month recession is in the process of becoming out.

At a meeting yesterday senior officials of Keidanren, a Tokyo-based big business association, and their Osaka counterparts included that business in Japan likely to get worse before it gets better.

While economists at the Finance Ministry and Bank of Japan are predicting that an economic recovery will begin in autumn, the businessmen agreed that it would be difficult to get an upturn to get started this year.

They cited a worsening export situation as one reason, and also noted that another revaluation of the yen could well become a possibility if the government allows the country's reserves to fall above \$20 billion from about \$15 billion at present.

Some government officials apparently lean more toward the businessmen's viewpoint than toward that of the Finance Ministry and Bank of Japan.

Earlier this week, Yoshinori Kuroki, international trade and industry vice-minister, advocated a further reduction in the Bank of Japan's discount rate to 4.5 percent. "Drastic measures" will be needed to help the economy recover, he said.

Mr. Kuroki's discount rate suggestion was opposed by one Koyama, president of the bankers' Association of Japan. He said another reduction in the central bank's key lending rate would have little effect on the business situation.

But the feeling among foreign exchange dealers and bankers is that authorities will be forced to resort to new controls to stem the dollar inflow.

The alternative is to allow the dollar to reach its floor and be left free to float—as it did last year. But there is much doubt that a new float would be tolerated, as that would reduce the competitiveness of European exports on world markets.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann told an American Club luncheon here today that Europeans must start thinking about limiting the dollar inflow to protect their own interests. "No settlement of the present crisis is conceivable if it hampers the expansion of our economies," he added.

In the Netherlands, where the pressure on the dollar was particularly intense, the Dutch central bank banned the payment of interest on non-resident bank accounts and said that non-residents will only be allowed to hold gold, bank deposits with its permission.

The bank said that it took in (Continued on next page.)

Dollar Rates		March 9, '72
	100 Dollars	2.4375
Swiss franc	100	2.4375
Belg. fr. (A)	100	43.50
Belg. fr. (B)	100	43.5075
Deutsche mark	100	3.1667
Danish krona	100	5.5935
Dracma	100	26.94
Fr. fr. (A)	100	4.8675
Fr. fr. (B)	100	5.0075
Guillemet	100	2.1716
Irish pound	100	4.26
Italian lira	100	77.9
Peseta	100	65.32
Schilling	100	33.92
Nw. krona	100	4.7615
Swedish krona	100	3.4280
Yen	100	301.90

A—Free; B—Commercial.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Shell Reports Big Find in Turkey

Royal Dutch/Shell Group officials in London say their subsidiary in Turkey has made an important oil find in the Diyarbakir region of eastern Turkey. The well is producing at a rate of about 2,000 barrels daily, and this is expected to rise to 4,000 barrels a day. Further development wells are being drilled in the area.

Toyo Kogyo, Ford Terminate Talks

Kohel Matsuda, president of Toyo Kogyo, Japan's No. 3 auto maker, says his company and Ford Motor Co. have agreed to terminate three-year-old negotiations on a capital tie-up. Mr. Matsuda reported this in Tokyo upon his return from the United States, where he held a last round of negotiations with Ford. He said Toyo Kogyo will concentrate on the production and sale of its rotary-engine cars rather than to continue long negotiations with Ford. The companies first started negotiating in 1968, but they were never successful. In the past, they have discussed both an agreement for technical cooperation and a plan under which Ford would acquire a minority interest in Toyo Kogyo.

Shinjin Expects Pact With GM

General Motors and Shinjin Motor are expected to sign a formal agreement about March 20 on a \$48-million joint venture to produce automobiles in South Korea, the Korean firm reports. Shinjin previously said that both companies had agreed the project be equally controlled and now says that the project will operate an assembly plant and an engine foundry just outside Seoul, with production expected to begin in August. Ford Motor Co. also plans to produce automobiles in Korea with another Korean firm.

VW to Build Plant in Yugoslavia

Volkswagen reports it plans to cooperate with the Yugoslav VW importer, Unis, in building a plant to produce vehicles and parts. Construction of the plant at Vukosari, near Sarajevo, has to be approved by Yugoslav officials, VW says. Management of the new plant is to be shared equally by VW and Unis. Capital spending is to be financed 49 percent by VW and 51 percent by Unis. Sarajevo, Unis said, is a section of the factory will produce auto parts for export to West Germany, the other will assemble autos from imported parts.

Concerned About EEC Policies

Two U.K. Tobacco Firms Discuss Ties

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—British-American Tobacco (BAT) and Imperial Tobacco Group, two of Britain's biggest companies, are holding exploratory talks that could lead to closer ties or even a merger, sources within both companies report.

The high-level talks, sources emphasize, are strictly exploratory and might lead nowhere. The discussions arose because of Britain's proposed entry into the Common Market. Both companies are concerned about the effects of EEC policies on their markets.

Imperial already owns 28.53 percent of BAT, the world's largest producer of tobacco products. The two firms each own 50 percent of Mardon packaging and plastics interests, and they also control Tobacco Securities Trust Ltd., an investment company.

Despite these links, the two operate autonomously and, because of a long-standing agreement, do not compete. BAT's business is mostly carried on outside the United Kingdom and Ireland, while Imperial's is almost wholly domestic. Outside of tobacco, Imperial has food interests,

while BAT is active in cosmetics and perfumes, paper and food.

Imperial was founded in 1901 as an amalgamation of U.K. companies that banded together to thwart attempts by American Tobacco Co. to take over the British industry. The next year, Imperial and American called a truce and formed BAT to take over both their export businesses. It acquired ownership of their brands and trademarks throughout most of the world except Britain, Ireland and the United States in return for shares in BAT.

In 1911, the U.S. Supreme Court ordered American Tobacco to divest itself of its BAT shares, leaving Imperial a major shareholder in the export concern. After the split-up, a new, smaller American Tobacco Co. still retained rights to Imperial brands it had sold in the United States before 1911. BAT still had rights to Imperial's and American's trademarks abroad.

At a result, Lucky Strike and Pall Mall cigarettes, for example, are made and sold by American Brands, as they were original American Tobacco Co. brands. In Britain and Ireland, Lucky Strike and Pall Mall are sold by Imperial. In most of the remainder of the world, Luckies and Pall Malls are BAT products (although as a result of a later agreement, they are an American Brands product in France).

CEP Net Up 11.6%; BASF Sales Climb

PARIS, March 9 (AP)—Cie. Francaise des Petroles net profit rose 11.6 percent in 1971 to 42.5 million francs from 40.5 million in 1970, the company announced today.

CEP declared a dividend of 8 francs for old shares, up from 3.60 francs, and 4 francs for new shares bearing interest from July, 1971.

It said turnover was 628.7 million francs, down 4.3 percent from 654.6 million francs in 1970.

BASF Sales Rise 6 %

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, March 9 (AP)—BASF's Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik (BASF) said today world-wide sales rose 6.3 percent in 1971, but after-tax profits were expected to be lower than in 1970.

Sales were 11.19 billion deutsche marks (\$3.497 billion) in 1971, and pre-tax profits were 515 million DM, up 15.7 percent from 1970. Net profits were expected to be sharply lower because of rising costs, disappointing sales in some areas and a greater tax burden, the company said.

Degussa Profit Falls

FRANKFURT, March 9 (AP)—Degussa, the precious metals and chemical company, said today net profit fell 35.8 percent in the year ended Sept. 30.

Degussa said profit was 29.9 million DM, down from 46.6 million the previous year. It said it is cutting the dividend to 8.50 DM from the 10 DM paid the previous year.

Sales were 2.24 billion DM, up 15.3 percent from 2.03 billion in 1970.

Chairman Felix Prentzel said the company expects earnings to improve markedly in the current year, while sales should hold at about the 1971 level.

Thyssen Outlook Gloomy

DUESSELDORF, West Germany, March 9 (AP)—August Thyssen-Hütte AG does not expect a marked earnings improvement following its severe profit decline last year, Hans-Guenther Sohl, chairman, said today.

"I don't see any silver lining on the horizon yet, neither for Thyssen nor for West Germany's steel industry as a whole," Mr. Sohl said.

In the year ended Sept. 30, consolidated post-tax profit dropped to 63.6 million DM from 219.1 million.

"I haven't made any profit and sales projection for the current year," Mr. Sohl said. "There are too many uncertain factors."

But, he added, "I don't think we've hit bottom yet in the downturn and there aren't any concrete indicators for an improvement."

Bank Group Hits Economic Policy in U.S.

ABA Warns of Inflation in Letter to Proxmire

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The American Bankers Association (ABA) complained yesterday that the government's monetary, fiscal and wage policies are too inflationary.

In an unusual and sharp attack, the influential group, which includes almost all U.S. banks, expressed its "official views" in a letter to Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

Allen P. Stults, ABA president, declared that the Federal Reserve Board's policy of making "credit conditions much easier as the economy moves upward has certain disturbing implications." The weakness of the dollar in foreign-exchange markets "and continued uneasiness in domestic money markets," he said, "reflect these concerns."

The Fed's "failure to achieve a steady pattern in monetary policy" is due, in part, to the need to finance the Nixon administration's large budget deficits, Mr. Stults suggested. Urging the Congress and administration to "hold the growth of federal expenditures below present budget levels during the critical months that lie ahead," he warned that the alternative is "excessive upward pressure on interest rates and 'seriously disruptive changes' in credit flows."

Big Board Prices Slip But Volume Stays High

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT).—The stock market remained straddled on the fence today and prices closed mixed in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Profit-taking continued in the blue chips, pushing some market indicators further down for the third day in a row. Technical analysts contend, nevertheless, that the market's performance this week has been encouraging because selling pressure has been unable to gather momentum following 10 consecutive upward sessions.

The Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite index slipped out of record ground, closing with a loss of 0.02 at 108.94. However, the index's 425-stock industrial component closed at another record high of 121.19 up 0.02.

The Dow Jones industrial average, reflecting the pressure on blue chips, closed with a loss of 2.78 at 942.21, near its lowest level of the session. The Big Board's over-all price index eked out a gain of 0.01 at 60.72.

Volume totaled 214.6 million shares, up slightly from yesterday's 212.9 million. The sustained heavy turnover was another indication that the market is correcting internally.

On the OTC market, NASDAQ active included North Central Air, 5 1/2, unchanged, Informatics Inc., 9 1/4, off 1/8, Hardesty, 30, up 1 7/8, and Nationwide Corp., 14 1/8, up 1/8.

On bond market the recent announcement by the Treasury that borrowings would be very heavy through June depressed short to intermediate-term issues and Treasury bills. The corporate sector however was firm, closing up about 1/8 in fairly light trading.

SEC Rules Seen Basis for Central Market System

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP).—The Securities & Exchange Commission yesterday proposed a rule which would require stock exchanges and the National Association of Securities Dealers to develop plans for a system to disclose transactions in all listed stocks as soon as they occur.

Another proposed rule would require exchanges and all over-the-counter markets to make publicly available all bid and asked quotations.

SEC chairman William J. Casey said the rules would be the basis for a "truly nationwide" securities market.

Last month, in a policy statement, the SEC said exchanges and the OTC markets in exchange-listed stock should be tied together into a central market system. The policy statement laid out a plan for a system to disclose individual exchanges would play in such a system and has various committees working on implementing the policy statement.

Apparently the commission has decided to move ahead with its plans for a central market system without waiting for congressional committees to complete studies of the securities industry.

Concerning transactions disclosure, observers noted that four stock exchanges already have such systems, the best-known being the New York Stock Exchange ticker.

The NASD already has an automated quotations system (NASDAQ) which immediately makes available to subscribers bid and asked quotations on about 3,000 stocks—most of them OTC stocks.

Budget Costs Seen Tripled

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The annual cost of new initiatives in President Nixon's latest budget will triple to \$33 billion in 1977, a former administration official calculates.

The analysis was prepared by Murray L. Weidenbaum and Dan Larkins. Until last summer, Mr. Weidenbaum was assistant secretary of the Treasury for economic affairs.

The administration's budget document contains a table estimating the cost increases of various proposals, Mr. Weidenbaum noted, suggesting that it has been largely ignored because totals were not provided. "We added the damn thing up," he said at a news conference, and found that the total would slightly exceed the expected revenue growth by the fiscal year ending in mid-1977.

Among the major increases that would be brought about by legislation proposed in the budget for the fiscal year starting July 1, the study shows, are revenue sharing with state and local governments, from \$3.6 billion the first year to \$11.4 billion in fiscal 1977; welfare reform, from \$350 million to \$5.5 billion, and social security benefits boosts and other health-education-welfare proposals, from \$4.5 billion to \$15.1 billion.

Case Against IOS Officials Dropped

GENEVA, March 9 (AP)—Geneva attorney general Jean Eger confirmed today that his office has dropped its case against three top executives of Investors Overseas Services who had been criminally charged with illegal practices in obtaining control of the mutual fund complex.

The case, against IOS chairman Robert L. Vesco, who is also chairman of International Controls Corp., Milton Meissner and Ulrich Strickler was "provisionally suspended" under an order signed by deputy attorney general Pierre Hoyer yesterday.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, March 9 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings of U.S. banks from their foreign branches fell \$123 million to \$309 million in the week ending March 1, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday. Since March 3, 1971, Eurodollar borrowings have declined by \$408 billion.

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- CORPORATE TAX IN FLUX
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9%	8	Nat Evap	1.05	17	19	19%	18%	18%
157	9	Nat Evap	1.05	17	19	19%	18%	18%
157	10	Nat Evap	1.05	17	19	19%	18%	18%
157	11	Nat Evap	1.05	17	19	19%	18%	18%
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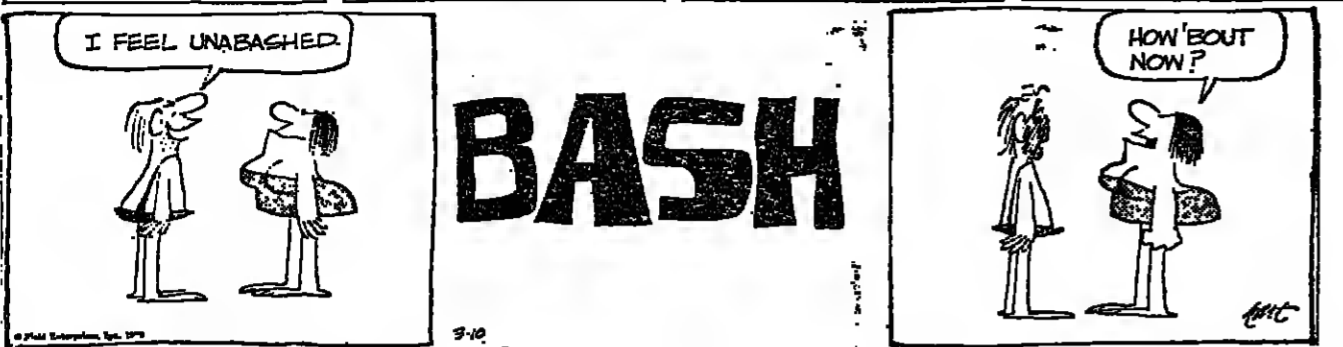
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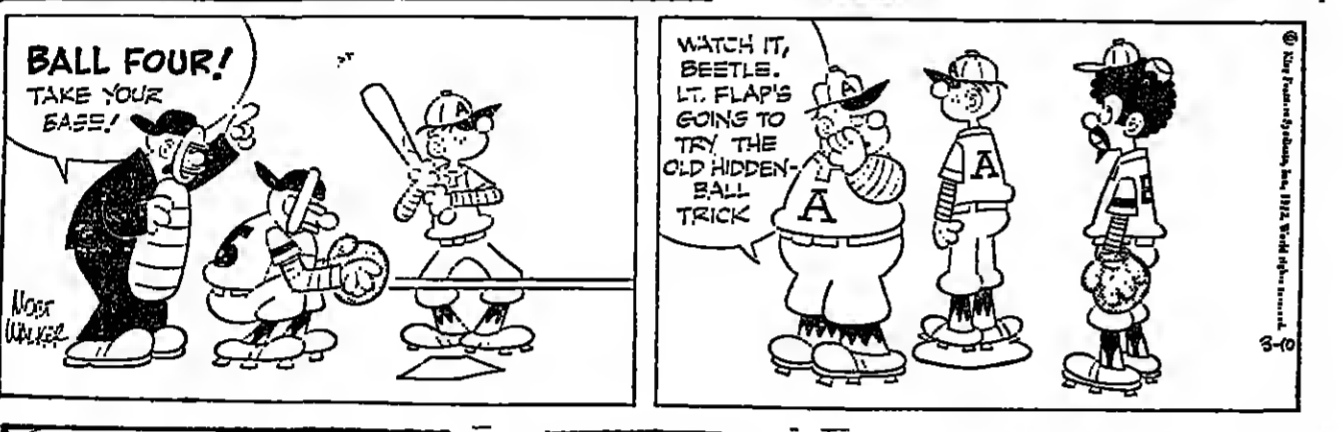
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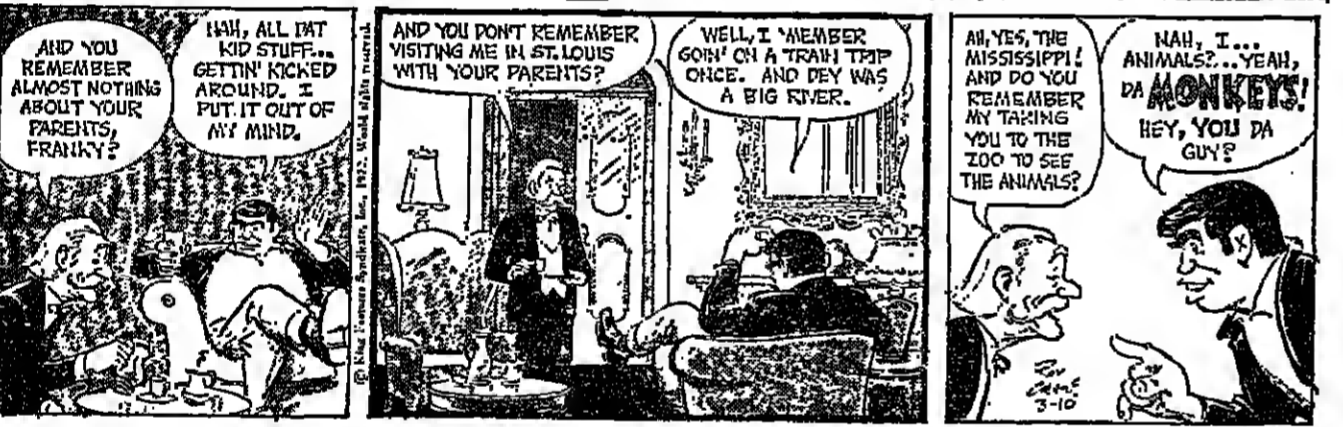
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Some of the most difficult bidding decisions occur when three no-trump, four of a major and five of a minor are all possible contracts. An example is the diagramed deal.

What prospects do North-South have in three no-trump, assuming a diamond lead?

With a normal five-four division of diamonds, three no-trump has no chance. But in this case East's pre-emptive jump overcall of two diamonds announced that he held at least six diamonds and little else. As he has no possible entry, three no-trump succeeds as the cards lie: The diamond ace is held up until the third round and West can only take one trick in each major.

Making 11 tricks in clubs presents insuperable problems, but North-South reached four spades, which could not be defeated. South had a difficult

bid to make over two diamonds, and boldly bid two spades followed by hearts. North eventually put his partner into four spades, judging that the hands would fit well.

Some experts would employ a negative double as South over two diamonds, and others would make a cue-bid of three diamonds. Two spades sounded like a five-card suit, but allowed the partnership to reach an effective four-three fit.

West's penalty double of four spades was of some help to the declarer, in determining the best line of play. He won the opening diamond lead with the ace in dummy, ruffed a diamond and led a low trump. West ducked and the jack won. Another diamond ruff followed, and the spade ace was cashed, leaving West with two natural trump tricks.

South then cashed three club winners, carefully preserving dummy's deuce for the fourth round. When the fourth club was played West was helpless. If he had discarded, South would have led a heart, establishing dummy's king as the tenth trick. West actually ruffed and had to break the heart suit, giving South two tricks.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ QJ4		♠ 73	
♥ K62		♥ 1075	
♦ A43		♦ K109762	
♣ K852		♣ 107	
WEST		SOUTH	
♠ K1098		♠ A652	
♥ A104		♥ 983	
♦ Q85		♦ QJ	
♣ 196		♣ A1043	

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	2♦	3♠	3♦
Pass	Pass	3♠	3♦
4♠	Pass	Pass	4♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond queen.

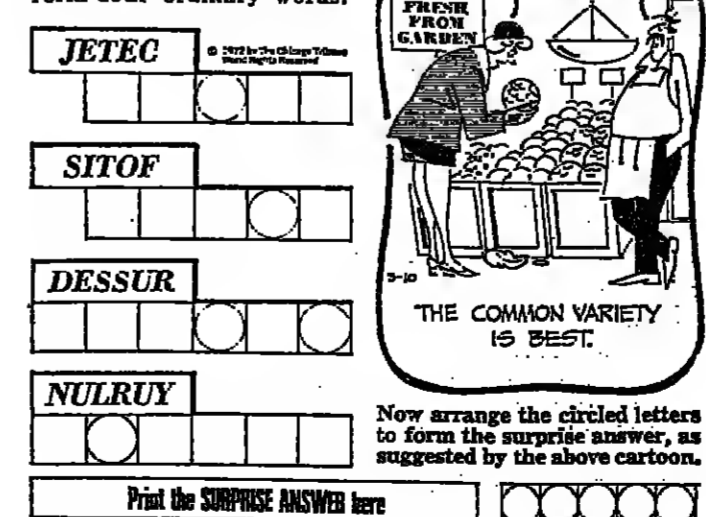
ACROSS	DOWN
1 Fruit	1 Apple seeds
5 Money in the bank	2 Verve
10 Starr of football	3 Besides
14 That's Lat	4 Had recourse to
15 Hotel space	5 Rate
16 in one's bonnet	6 S. A. capital
17 What a TV movie might do	7 Gentlemen
20 Private eye	8 French season
21 last minute	9 Game equipment
22 A Kennedy	10 Panache
23 Domesticated	11 Incite
25 Marbles	12 Hebrew letter
28 Electronic specialist	13 Place for a chapeau
32 Ten-spot or IOU	
33 Slices	
34 Up: Prefix	
35 Children who behave without bribes	
39 Military group: Abbr.	
40 Bins	
41 Bog	
42 Like some grapes	
44 Indemnities	
46 Girl's name	

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: PARKA HUMID LOCALE APIECE
Answer: What picnickers sometimes are - "HAMPER-ED"

BOOKS

THE EWINGS

By John O'Hara. Random House. 310 pp. \$6.95.

SHADOWS IN PARADISE

By Erich Maria Remarque. Translated from the German by Ralph Mannheim. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 305 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I HAD hoped that with the publication of John O'Hara's "The Ewings" - which he finished two months before his death in April, 1970 - I might have the opportunity to say a few things in defense of O'Hara's fiction. And for a time, reading "The Ewings," that hope seemed justified. For a time, that dramatic economy was there, which might have provided the occasion to observe how more highly regarded novelists could learn a thing or two from O'Hara, especially about getting people on and off stage (or in and out of bed). For a time, that powerful sense of milieu was there - indirectly conveyed through that shockingly direct dialogue - which might have been an occasion to wager that, perhaps a hundred years from now, it would be to O'Hara that readers would turn to learn what America was like in the first half of the 20th century. (Of course they would be wrong, but their mistake would be understandable, and greatly to O'Hara's credit.)

But such thoughts could not last long. For while the Ewings, Edna and Bill, are briefly interesting once it has been established that they met at the University of Michigan just before World War I - she a Kappa Gamma Theta, he a Delta Kappa Epsilon; once it has been established that Bill is headed for big things in the Cleveland law firm of his recently deceased father, while all about him people are collapsing into each other's beds (and not necessarily with the opposite gender); once it has been established that the only causes for Bill's success are his pedigree, his connections, his blandness (his friends say he's tough and shrewd, but we never see any direct evidence), his willingness to play by the rules, and maybe the fact that he's a regular guy in the bay (just in case we think him stuffy?) ... after all that, the story grows extremely dull.

It is not that one particularly minds O'Hara's view of people as money-making, status-seeking, sexual-relations automata, sometimes efficiently programmed, sometimes not. He had every right to his cynicism (or was it his snobishness?), just so long as there was some tension in its dramatization.

But there's no tension at all in "The Ewings." As the novel progresses, it sounds more and more as if O'Hara was growing just as automated as his characters - grinding it out by rote. So instead of taking the occasion of its publication to say a good word for O'Hara, let us let "The Ewings" quietly pass. ... I had never heard of Erich Maria Remarque's "Shadows in Paradise," which I turned to simply because it is also a posthumously published novel (Remarque died five months after O'Hara, but seven years older), also the work of an ex-journalist who wrote a form of Hemingway, and also the

final fruit of a career whose first was best ("All Quiet on the Western Front" was Remarque's "Appointment in Samarra") and which went downhill thereafter. But in contrast to "The Ewings," "Shadows in Paradise" comes as a distinctly pleasant surprise. It is not exactly that Remarque is doing anything new for his story is one of refugees, coming in the aftermath of a holocaust. Robert Ross, a German anti-Nazi journalist, arrives in wartime New York City with a full bag of nightmarish memories that awaken him screaming in the night. He spends the remainder of war and book adjusting to had thoughts of Europe new experiences in New York at Hollywood, troubled refugees, and the uncertain post-war future.

Nor is the writing technique departure: It's that tough-minded, but highly civilized "T" narrative, dividing itself between analysis; pungent dialogue, as witty character portraits. But if "Shadows in Paradise" (by all means overlook its triteness of that title) is a yellow in the jowls and dim with old cigarette ashes (Gekko), its hand is steady as sure. Take Natasha Petrovna, for instance. Ross meets her on page 15 in the lobby of the dingy Manhattan hotel where he is landed, and she hangs out because "I like hotel lobbies." First she seems hostile, awkward, a nuisance, and just another distant note in the New York scene. After she has drifted in perceptibly into Ross's daily routine, we begin to feel a fondness for her. By the time she has become lovers, we think her as beautiful, unique, irresistible, too rich for our blood. And at the end, when they have parted, we miss her actually, a complex portrait done with simple lines.

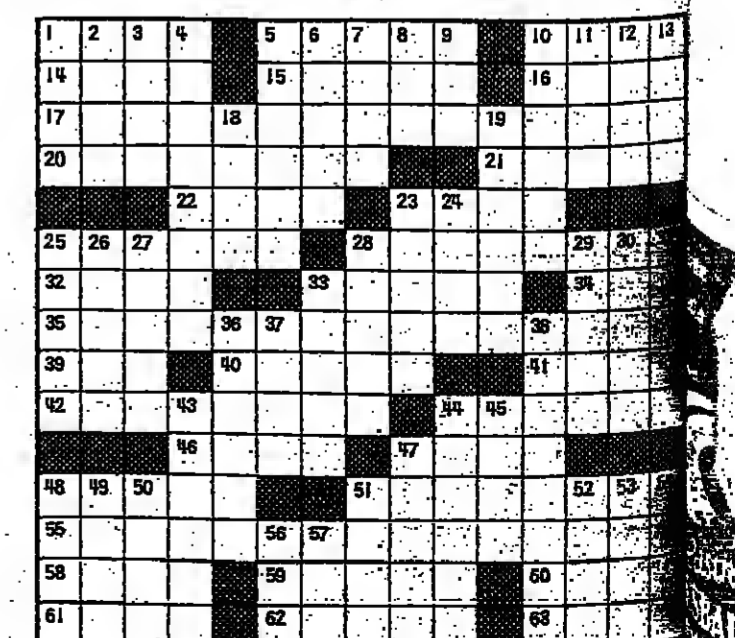
Or take Silvers, the art dealer for whom Ross goes to work as an assistant (with a background acquired during nights of hiding from the Nazis in a Belgian museum). Silvers is a spider who devours insecure millionaires. He is egotistical, selfish, a very proteins of acquisitiveness and cleverness, yet oddly likable, withal. Or take any of the other goes with their unbending qualities, their self-deprecating wit, their indomitable defeatism.

One could accuse the novel of a certain weary romanticism, conjuring up tattered ghosts, playing on emotions past and best forgotten. Except that it keeps saying to its prose, "I know exactly what you mean, and I never heard, it said quite the way before." That what it seemed a very conventional cliché becomes a touching personal experience.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD - By Will Wen

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Fruit	1 Apple seeds
5 Money in the bank	2 Verve
10 Starr of football	3 Besides
14 That's Lat	4 Had recourse to
15 Hotel space	5 Rate
16 in one's bonnet	6 S. A. capital
17 What a TV movie might do	7 Gentlemen
20 Private eye	8 French season
21 last minute	9 Game equipment
22 A Kennedy	10 Panache
23 Domesticated	11 Incite
25 Marbles	12 Hebrew letter
28 Electronic specialist	13 Place for a chapeau
32 Ten-spot or IOU	
33 Slices	
34 Up: Prefix	
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LAUREL

